The New-York Times.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF THE CROTON.

RETURN OF THE MEMBERS OF THE CROTON BOARD

Ridgewood Water Imported from Brooklyn.

The Subject Discussed in the Academy of Medicine.

Present Condition of the Croton Water Accounted for, and its Harmlessness set forth.

The members of the Croton Board returned from their examination of the lake and other sources of our water yesterday, without having arrived at any other conclusion of the present bad taste and smell of it than that which resulted from the examination by the Assistant Engineer. It is believed now that should the weather continue fair, the water will soon taste and smell as sweetly as before. In the meantime, although there has not as yet been any evidence that the Croton is injurious to health, many of the public houses in the City are doing what they can to assure their patrons that they are not using the water in the state in which it comes from the Croton pipes. In fact, in some places the Croton has been discarded altogether, and the Ridgewood water has been imported from Brooklyn, in casks and hogsheads, and used instead. Yesterday several proprietors of saloons had placards posted conspicuously in their establishments, announcing that none but Ridgewood water is used by them. In other places the idea of an effective filter, as published in the TIMES of yesterday, had been carried out. At French's Hotel, Mr. SCHILLING, a manufacturer of pulverized charcoal, had placed two large casks in a public place, through which all the water in the establishment was filtered, and thereby relieved of all impurities.

At the regular meeting of the Academy of Medicine last night, in the small chapel of the University, several topics of interest were brought up and discussed. Though the attendance was excessively meagre, the proceedings were marked by lively and intelligent debate.

Dr. MCFARLAND read a paper on the efficacy of quinine as a medicinal agent in the cure of *peritonitis*. This elicited much comment and evoked some discussion on collateral subjects.

The leading paper submitted was one prepared by Dr. HENRY SMITH, of Cincinnati, regarding the recent unpleasant changes in the Croton water, explaining their causes, and suggesting their remedy. Not being a member of the Academy, a motion, in compliance with the rules, was made by Dr. MCNULTY to the effect that Dr. SMITH be accorded an opportunity of presenting his views on the matter referred to. The motion was seconded and carried unanimously. Dr. SMITH accordingly read his essay, which was, in substance, as follows:

The public mind appears to be in a state of solicitude about the unpleasantness of the Croton water, and turns inquiringly to the physician and the physicist. "*Faut de mieux*," I beg leave to submit to the Academy of Medicine some considerations explanatory of this condition, and which I believe calculated to allay the excitement; considerations embodied in a simple statement of facts bearing on the questions now unceasingly asked, of "What is the cause—how can we remove the unpleasant effect—how prevent such occurrences in future?"

Analysis of the water is also much insisted on, especially comparative analyses of portions taken from different points on the route from its marshy sources to our hydrants. With great respect for the opinions of many who will differ with me, I beg leave to suggest that though a matter of curious interest, no analysis is likely to throw much new light on the subject, or to help us to any remedy not already known. The matter must be regarded in all its bearings—in the broadest possible manner—taking every modifying circumstance into consideration, if we are to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

With the mineral contents of the Croton water—and these are all that in the present state of our knowledge can with any certainty be discovered, weighed and measured by analysis—we have but little concern. I leave them, therefore, out of view, as being indifferent to the inquiry before us.

Traced to their sources, most streams like the Croton rise in marshes. An enormous and rank growth of vegetable matter is the characteristic of such localities in warm and temperate climates. The water in which they abound, is commonly colored of some shade of yellow or brown, and has a marked and peculiar taste, suggesting rotten wood, and called the marshy. The Croton is rarely free from such a tinge, and is hence quaintly termed by Prof. DRAPER, "a yellow variety" of water. This color is commonly due to matters of vegetable origin in a state of decomposition, which when the process is complete, are precipitated as a dark colored or black mud. SILLIMAN, Jr., in his report on Croton and other waters, in 1848, remarked "a slight sapidity," reminding "one of the taste of marsh or swamp water, so commonly perceived in the waters of lakes," though no odor was then perceptible.

In all water left undisturbed, after a time there will be found vegetable growths of the lowest orders, [illegible] such form a scum on ponds. This [illegible] even in distilled and mineral waters, and in solutions of arsenical salts. These vegetable growths will be more numerous, present more varieties, and be more rapidly developed, according to the amount of organic matter derived from the soil, and from the solution of the soluble portion of detached leaves, blossoms, stems, roots, &c., in a state of decay, as well as the presence of sun-light, free access of air, and a temperature neither too hot nor too cold. Under ordinary circumstances these conferoid plants are in no way injurious to the salubrity of the water, nor do they affect either its taste or smell. On the contrary, they appropriate organic matter in solution, and by supplying oxygen contribute to the support of [illegible] animals, which, in their turn, consume decaying particles, and that same oxygen hastens the complete decomposition of all dead matter present, whether of animal or vegetable origin.

The animals themselves are mostly microscopic [illegible] and become the food of larger ones, and so on; while their excrementitious discharges in their turn nourish the conferve and other plants, or, having undergone decomposition, the insoluble portions are precipitated. Under ordinary circumstances, the balance is thus evenly kept, as now every day seen in aquaria. The water remains limpid, and free from foreign taste or smell. But an uncommon season of drought occurs. The soluble products of the lands, the drainage of which at other times supplies the head waters, accumulate in the soil. At the same time, by the lowering of the level of the water in the marshes and now more sluggish streams, and under the influence of a Summer sun, a vast and unusual impetus is given to decomposition in all such localities. It may be worth while to illustrate this. It is well known that so long as wooden piles remain entirely under water, decay, although not absolutely prevented, is so retarded that several centuries may elapse without its becoming very perceptible, or proceeding to any damaging extent, as seen in the familiar instance of Venice, most of whose palaces are built on piles driven into the mud of the lagoons. But if the upper part of the pile should not be steadily below the water-line, then the portion exposed will speedily rot. Almost the whole Scandinavian Peninsula is steadily rising above the level of the sea. At Stockholm the rate has been calculated from observations made, to be about two feet in a century. In consequence of this rise, the heads of piles exposed at the time to have been driven sufficiently deep, have become exposed, rotted and necessitated the rebuilding of a great portion of the costly granite quays which are the pride of that port.

What which is so self-evident and familiar a phenomenon in the case of piles occurs with the same [illegible] and with a celerity proportioned to [illegible] contact, in the case of [illegible] dead grass, leaf and petal, [illegible] undergone a slower [illegible] until arrested by [illegible]. Thus a great store of rotted [illegible] will have been laid up [illegible] the shallower portions of [illegible]. At the same time the very exposure [illegible] more active forms [illegible] portions of organic [illegible] but the slower change [illegible]. The first sufficiently [illegible] rain which follows will wash down from all [illegible] the accumulated *stores* of partially decomposed organic matter. The equilibrium of the vast aquarium is then disturbed—the water is loaded with more material than can be disposed of by the animal and vegetable consumers in the upper country—the supply has become greater than the demand—and the superfluity, giving an unwonted and [illegible] flavor to the water, is that which now literally stinks in the nostrils of the good people of Gotham.

It does not follow that any marked injurious consequences can be justly traced to this unwelcome [illegible]. I say advisedly *justly traced*, for during a period of popular and perhaps even medical excitement on a subject, we are apt to reason too loosely, [illegible] in the *post hoc ergo propter hoc* style—[illegible] to attribute to the condition of the Croton water [illegible] should fairly be placed to the credit of season, [illegible] of disorder common to the time [illegible] and the habits of the people. The presence [illegible] and lively infusoria of the usual species [illegible] it extremely probable that the water is not [illegible] in any perceptible degree, for in that case [illegible] delicately organized creatures should be the first victims.

With regard to contamination with animal matter, it may be observed that probably at no time is the Croton innocent of dead cats, dogs, pigs, and other quadrupeds, if it be of human remains. But when the body of water is large in proportion, or, which probably amounts to the same thing, is in constant motion, no taste or odor will be communicated to it by the slow decomposition of such animal substances. In the most remarkable case on record of actual poisoning of water, by the soaking up of a well with human corpses, and which occurred to a regiment quartered in a convent during the Peninsular war, the soldiers had long used the water for drinking and culinary purposes, without remarking any other peculiarity than a mawkish, somewhat sweet taste.

The sickness at stomach followed by vomiting which has occurred after drinking freely of the Croton in its present condition, especially when taken the first thing in the morning, may possibly be attributed to its nauseous taste and smell, assisted by some strong convictions or foregone conclusions on the subject. In two cases occurring under my own observation, the individuals affected were restored to perfect health immediately after vomiting. No nausea, debility or symptom of local irritation or constitutional affection remained or supervened. The same phenomena might have followed a visit of one unaccustomed to a glue factory, a tannery or the locality where any other notoriously unsavory, and equally notoriously healthy occupation is carried on. The same phenomena might perhaps have followed the injection of an equal quantity of the purest spring water, if the individual idiosyncrasy had been unfavorably modified by a supper of pickled oysters and champagne over night.

Still the use of water much loaded with vegeto-animal matter, has been always considered to occasion endemic disorders of the digestive apparatus, especially dysentery; and as such disorders are said to be most virulent where such water is habitually made use of, it becomes the man of true science to suspend a final judgment until more facts are offered in argument.

In reply to the question, "How are the nauseous taste and smell to be removed?" there can be but one answer conveying any useful information that can be easily applied. All use of compound of alum, fuller's earth, lime, &c., is liable, in ignorant hands, to produce more mischief than it cures. But every one can stir into each gallon of water not less than one quarter, nor more than three quarters of an ounce of freshly-burned rectifier's charcoal, costing about 75 cents per bushel. In a few hours the water may be filtered sweet and palatable through a few folds of cloth, or any of the common sand-filters in use. Fresh charcoal must be used every time.

Very long boiling will remove the nauseous odor, and coagulate the vegeto-animal matter dissolved in the water, as well as precipitate a portion of the carbonate of lime. The water may be filtered at once, or after subsidence, the limpid portion be poured off from the sediment. But it is to be borne in mind, that the boiling has deprived the water of its proper complement of air, and that until it has been exposed in shallow vessels for some time, or been violently agitated with renewed portions of air in a closed vessel, such boiled water is unwholesome, being what is called heavy—that is, difficult of digestion.

The prevention of such disasters for the future belongs to the province of the engineer. Whenever the same preliminary phenomena occur, the same unpleasant condition of the Croton is inevitable. If it be possible to detect the main sources whence the soluble organic matters are derived, and on the first occurrence of rain after drought, to permit the surcharged water to run to waste, the cause of the whole trouble will be removed, and the unpleasant consequences prevented.

In conclusion, the Doctor stated that from his experiments, which were as yet quite incomplete, he had become satisfied that half an ounce of charcoal was abundantly sufficient to purify each gallon of water, and the cost of the charcoal would be next to nothing. It would be difficult to filter the water so as to make it very clear and limpid, but there could be no question that for all practical purposes, nothing could be more efficacious than the plan he had suggested.

The paper was received with warm applause. Some remarks, mainly corroborative of Dr. SMITH's views, were made by members of the Academy, and a vote of thanks was tendered to him unanimously. The Academy then adjourned.

How to Purify the Croton.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The present disagreeable flavor and supposed impurity of the Croton water may be easily and completely remedied by the use of filters of proper construction—that is to say, filters in which charcoal is the principal purifying agent. A mere strainer, whether of cloth, sponge, sand, or pulverized stone, will remove mechanical impurities, but is useless for the purpose required. But charcoal has a chemical effect, and separates the offensive gas, whether generated from decomposed vegetable or animal matter. A filter of the proper description can be made by any person possessing moderate mechanical ingenuity. The writer speaks from a successful experience of many years. A. B.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Two Days' Later News—The Oregon Election—Politics in California—Senator Broderick—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, July 22, 1859.

The time is so brief since the mail steamer left on the 20th that I have little for my budget to-day. A late arrival from Oregon brings us Portland dates to the 14th of July, with official returns of the late Congressional election from every county in the State, by which STOUT, the Administration candidate, is stated to have been chosen by 45 majority. The Republican order in this city, however, claims to have private advices upon which they count a majority of 51 votes for LOGAN, the Republican candidate. My impression is that STOUT will get the certificate; but, in consequence of some irregularities in one of the precincts, it will be contended by the Republicans that the vote of Benton County ought to be thrown out, and upon that ground it is more than probable that LOGAN will contest the seat.

Mr. STOUT arrived in Portland, from Salem, on the evening of the 12th July, when the Democracy of the former town "burned considerable powder" as a token of their rejoicing at his election.

Gov. STEVENS, the Democratic candidate for delegate to Congress from Washington Territory, has been elected by a large majority. His opponent, Col. WALLACE, is a very popular man, and it was expected that the vote would be very close. The election took place on the 11th inst., and full returns had not been received, but the Opposition concede that they have been badly beaten.

In our own State the political campaign grows daily more and more acrimonious. Messrs. GWIN and DENVER are pouring hot shot into BRODERICK, and the latter is making pretended *exposés* of bargains made with him by both GWIN and LATHAM for the United States Senatorship at the time of BRODERICK's own election, which, if true, would sink all the parties beneath contempt. In brief, his statements amount to this: That he (Mr. B.) bribed GWIN & LATHAM to do certain work for him upon certain conditions, and that they didn't keep faith with him. They deny the charge, and LATHAM presents the evidence that BRODERICK's statements are not to be relied upon. BRODERICK had said emphatically that LATHAM, while promising to let him (B.) have all the Federal patronage in this State if he should be elected to the Senate, had written a letter to one FRANK TILFORD, promising the latter the Collectorship of San Francisco; that subsequently LATHAM surreptitiously obtained possession of the letter written by him, and that it was because he (Mr. B.) discovered this duplicity on LATHAM's part that he withdrew from him his support for the Senatorship.

On the other hand, Mr. TILFORD publishes a letter denying each and every statement of Senator BRODERICK, expressing entire confidence in Mr. LATHAM, and saying also that among the reasons—given to him, at the time, by Mr. BRODERICK—for withdrawing his support from LATHAM, that now alleged was never mentioned. This puts Mr. BRODERICK in rather a tight spot; and the public await with interest to see how he is to get out of it.

The Sacramento *Standard* (Administration organ) makes an estimate that the Administration ticket will have 60,000 votes in this State, at the next election; the Republicans 25,000, and the Anti-Lecompton Democrats 15,000. I think the last vote is underrated, and am inclined to believe the Anti-Lecompton candidate for Governor will poll not less than 30,000 votes; indeed, I should not be surprised if he gives Mr. LATHAM a close run, notwithstanding the personal popularity and high character of the latter.

Among the deaths occurring here this week is that of WM. HART, Attorney-at-Law, formerly of Long Island, New-York, who came here in 1849, and has been one of the most successful practitioners in the San Francisco bar. He was 67 years of age.

LUCY M. LADD has commenced a divorce suit in the Fourth District Court of San Francisco against her husband, JOHN A. LADD. The parties were married in Massachusetts in 1843, and came to California in 1857. She says that he is habitually intemperate. She alleges that in November, 1857, the defendant attempted to take her life with a razor, and soon afterwards with a pistol.

MARY A. SAMMIS has commenced suit, in Sacramento, for divorce from her husband, BENJ. W. SAMMIS. They were married in Sacramento in 1853, and went to Dayton, Ohio, in 1854. Defendant returned to California and corresponded with plaintiff until June, 1855, when, as she alleges, he wholly abandoned her and withheld necessary supplies.

A man named POLLE was killed at North Bloomfield, Nevada County, on the 16th, by a Mr. OLLNERS. POLLE had married a sister of OLLNERS, then separated from her, and then traduced her, and the language he used about her led to a fight, in which he was killed. The weapon used by OLLNERS was a knife, and he inflicted a number of wounds with it.

A stabbing affray occurred at Deadwood, eight miles from Michigan Bluff, on the evening of 14th July, where JOHN DALY stabbed and mortally wounded ARCHIBALD MCBRIDE. MCBRIDE was about 24 years of age, from the State of Maine, and has a brother living at Rattlesnake Bar. The wounded man was still living on the morning of the 15th, but could not long survive.

The United States Quartermaster's brig *Floyd*, Capt. HUSSEY, leaves to-day for Fort Yuma, on the Colorado with soldiers. She will stop at San Pedro on her downward trip, and take on board a company of the Sixth Infantry for the same destination. On her return she will bring back a company of artillery, which will be stationed at the Presidio.

The Grand Jury have found bills against DELAW and RAREN, the two employes of the United States Appraiser's Office who were detected in stealing goods from boxes and bales passing through that institution. They were held to bail in $10,000 each.

In addition to the election news from Oregon we have the following items:

The McKenzie and Cascade wagon road is opened so that the cattle can cross the mountains; and 2,000 head are on the way from Willamette Valley to the rich natural pastures of Walla Walla.

On Saturday afternoon, July 9, Miss JANE CUNNINGHAM, daughter of JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM, residing near St. Helena, went in bathing, and, stepping into deep water, was drowned. The body remained in the water about twenty minutes, and when recovered, all efforts to restore life proved unavailing.

A letter had been received in Portland from Lieut. JOHN MULLEN, United States Army, dated "Camp on Palouse, fourteen miles from Snake River, July 4, 1859," in which the writer says: "Moved thus far without accident, and have located and made some 94 miles of our route for the Mission. I shall pass on rapidly for the Mission. Shall reach the Cœur de Alene tribes by Aug. 1. We have some 230 men and fear no attack. The Indians, thus far, are friendly."

There is general complaint among the farmers about the very short crops of grain.

The papers say the miners in the Colville district are making from $5 to $20 per day.

Further from California.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Overland California mail of the 25th reached here last night. The papers furnish a few additional items of news.

A fire occurred on the 23d at Grizzli Flats, which destroyed thirty buildings. Loss not stated.

The political excitement in the State was increasing, and the quarrel between Senators BRODERICK and GWIN had reached to personalities of the grossest character.

Advices from the Sandwich Islands state, that the new 10 per cent. tariff was not to be enforced until September, 1860.

Business was more active at San Francisco, but there was no improvement in prices.

The following ships had arrived at San Francisco in addition to those published in the dispatch from Memphis: *King Philip*, ROLLINS, from Boston Jan. 26; *Storm King*, ——; *Belle of the West*, HOWES, from Boston, March 11.

EDUCATION.

Convention of the Normal School Association at Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The fifth annual meeting of the American Normal School Association, which is composed of those who are personally employed in connection with the Normal Schools of the United States, is commencing its sessions this morning.

There is a prospect of an exceedingly interesting and profitable meeting, as there are already many prominent educators here, from different sections of the country.

The meetings are to be held in the spacious hall of one of the edifices of the State Normal School, which will seat most comfortably a thousand persons.

The people of Trenton are welcoming to their homes all the female teachers who are assembling; the Committee of arrangements, with Prof. PHELPS the Principal of the Normal School and President of the Association, at their head, are providing abundantly in every way for the comfort of all who may attend, and for the success of the meeting.

I notice among those already here, Rev. Dr. MCJILTON, Dr. J. L. Yates, and Dr. W. G. Knowles, of Baltimore; Mr. Creager, Principal of the Female High School, Philadelphia; Ex-Gov. Boutwell, Secretary of the Board of Education, of Mass.; Geo. B. Emerson, LL. D., of Boston; Prof. Alpheus Crosby, Principal of the Normal School, Salem, Mass.; Prof. D. N. Camp, Principal of the Normal School of Connecticut; Ariel Parish, Esq., of Springfield, Mass.; John S. Hart, late Principal of the High School, Philadelphia; Geo. N. Bigelow, Principal of the Normal School Framingham, Mass.; D. P. Colburn, Esq., Principal of R. I. Normal School, and many others, male and female.

The meeting was called to order promptly by the President, and was opened with prayer by Rev. D. [illegible], of this city.

The President announced most clearly the objects of the meeting, and stated the plan of its proceedings.

Messrs. CROSBY, BIGELOW and HOVEY were appointed a Committee on Nomination of Officers.

Prof. CROSBY was then introduced, and read a paper, limited by the plan of the meeting to twenty five minutes, on the subject of the "Proper Sphere and Work of the American Normal School." He considered first the question, What is the essential difference between Normal Schools and other schools? Second, How does the American Normal School differ from Normal Schools in other countries? The general object of European Normal Schools was stated to be, to take young men or boys, of the lower class, of very moderate attainments, and by a course of appropriate exercises, to drill them into a preparation for conducting, according to a prescribed routine schools for these lower classes, great pains being taken to inculcate the sentiments, principles and habits suitable for the more humble station which they are to occupy.

To show the proportion of male and female teachers in several Normal Schools, Prof. C. stated that of the members of the schools in Massachusetts were, in the proportion of 77 males to 275 females; in Rhode Island, 25 to 75; in Connecticut, 80 to 180; in New-York, 94 to 198; in New-Jersey, 31 to 87.

To illustrate the corresponding movement in Massachusetts with respect to the employment of female teachers, a comparison was instituted between the numbers employed in 1836–7 and in 1857–8. At the former period there were 2,371 male teachers, and 3,591 females; at the latter period there were 1,951 male and 7,932 female teachers, making the number more than double what it was twenty-one years before.

Prof. C. then considered what should be the course of study in an American Normal School. It seems obvious, said he, that any course of professional training that is not merely mechanical or empirical, must have for its bases a thorough consideration of the principles of the profession, of its philosophy, and that this should underlie and give form to all the attention which should be paid to practical results. Method must be continually changing according as circumstances change, and these change more or less each successive day. The particular course which was glory day before yesterday and wisdom yesterday may become folly to-day, and ruin to-morrow. The path of existence was destined to be onward, and the steps of one day cannot be repeated the next if progress is to be made. But principles are in their nature eternal, and it is their office to sustain and guide amid all the vicissitudes of circumstances, condition, and even fortune. They are the changeless stars that shine over us to direct amid all the tossings of the waves, the variations of wind and current, the agitations and wanderings of our frail bark. If properly observed they secure each right end, just as the vitality of the tree, amid all the alternations of sunshine and storm, with all the varieties of soil and climate, in the forest or the open field, on the mountains or upon the plain, makes of the acorn an oak, and only an oak.

In most professional schools the fundamental importance of the study of the principles upon which the profession is based, has been recognized and practically regarded; and no one questions that the prime objects of attention in a medical school should be the principles of medicine, in a law school, the principles of law, and in a theological school, of theology. Why has it not been equally seen that in a normal school for the training of educators the prime object of study should be the principles of education, and that the most earnest effort of the student should be directed, not to the solution of a miscellaneous question in Blank's Arithmetic, but to the answer for himself or herself, of such questions as these: What is education? What does it comprise? What are its true ends, its great laws, its essential means? What are the distinct properties of the only two subjects of education, vitalized matter and mind? What are the characteristics of the human body, its proper office, its wants, its capacities, its laws of development, health, strength and activity? What is the nature of mind, its end in creation, its destiny, its susceptibilities and powers? What is the special end and design of each faculty of the mind, its capabilities, its limits, its uses, its dangers, its methods of action, its laws of awakening, unfolding, growth, health and disease, its need and reward of culture and the best methods of culture? What are the motive principles of man; his sensibilities, desires, affections, passions? What is the end and intent of each, its normal and abnormal action, its sanity and insanity, its relations to virtue, intelligence, energy and happiness? How can the educator avail himself of each so as to bring forth only melody and harmony? And then, the Will. What is that mysterious agent or essence of agency? Is it self-determined or determined from without? How can it be rightly stimulated, repressed, governed and taught to govern itself? The conscience, what this? Why was it given to us? How far and how can it be educated? Is it a sure or an erring guide? In what sense is it the Vicegerent of God? How can it be secured in its rightful authority? When dethroned, how can it be restored to its proper seat and sceptre? What constitute the agents of education, and what is the sphere, office, responsibility of each—of the pupil himself, of the parent, the school teacher, the School Committee, the clergyman, the community? How far must all education be essentially self-education? How various and extensive are educational influences? What are the best institutions for education, and what methods are most in harmony with its great principles? &c., &c.

Normal Schools should include, as its second great department, the other consideration of the principles and methods of instruction. But the question may arise with reference to what branches of learning or departments of teaching? With reference to all certainly that belong to the Common School. And these include the elements of most branches of learning. Arithmetic contains the elements of Mathematics, Geography, of the Natural Sciences; and Reading and Grammar of Language and Literature. It is familiar to teachers that the great difficulty in instruction lies in teaching the elements. There is the sharpest test of didactic philosophy and skill. The elements well taught, the further work of the teacher, as far as modes of instruction are concerned, is comparatively easy. Hence it will be practically found that the principles and methods of Common School instruction will substantially cover nearly the whole ground of the principles and methods of instruction in general. He who can teach scientifically and adroitly a primary school, may be trusted, if his literary attainments are sufficient, in any department of instruction up to the University.

The importance of raising the standard of admission to Normal schools was considered next by Prof. CROSBY.

On the question whether the higher branches shall be introduced into our Normal Schools further than liberal and truly scientific preparation for the work of Common School instruction is required, there must be a larger corps of teachers in the Normal Schools, and more complete support than they now have. If they are not introduced there will be, as there have been, the following consequences. Those who have been professionally educated for the work of teaching, who have made it a study, a science, will, for the most part, be confined to what are regarded as the lower, or as only medium positions in the work; while the higher places, the most influential and the most lucrative, will be chiefly occupied by those who, however well educated in other respects, have never made the science of teaching a distinct subject of study, who may have never given an hour to serious thought upon the principles of education, nay, who perhaps even scout the idea that any professional training is needed by the teacher. The evils of such a state of things I need not attempt to describe.

So far as young men are concerned there are two methods, which ought, perhaps, both to be attempted; the first, the extension of the courses of higher study in our Normal School; the second, the introduction of a thorough and efficient course of didactics, theoretical and practical, into our college curriculum. So far as young women are concerned, we seem to be shut up to the first of these methods; and, while I would have the Normal Schools for them devoted not less, but more than they now are, to the cause of primary education, deem it of vital importance (the expression does not exaggerate my conviction) that there should be in connection with these schools, scientific and literary advantages for our talented, studious and enterprising young ladies, akin to those which have been provided for their brothers, often at woman's expense, in the numerous colleges of our country.

We pass to our fifth and last inquiry, "What should be the influence of the American Normal School upon the character of its pupils?" I have left its greatest work to be mentioned last. For the question, after all is not, Where has the teacher been educated? What has he studied? What does he know? but, What is he? Or, pardon me if my own special relations, and my own views of the distinctive office of each sex in the elevation of humanity, incline me to change the pronoun, What is she? What is her spirit? Her love for the work; her love for those committed to her charge; her ideal of excellence for herself and for her pupils?

The greater part of the day was spent in discussing the points [illegible] by [illegible] Emerson, of Boston; Dr. McJilton, of Baltimore; Prof. Hart, of Philadelphia; J. W. Dickinson, of Massachusetts; Prof. Phelps, Principal of the New-Jersey State Normal School; Prof. Hammil, of New-Jersey; Mr. Wickersham, of Pennsylvania; Gen. H. R. Oliver, of Massachusetts; Mr. Northrup, the Secretary of the Association, and Mr. Bigelow, of the Normal School at Framingham, Mass., participated.

During the day the Convention received an invitation, delivered in person, from the Hon. RICHARD S. FIELD, to visit Princeton on Friday, and dine with him, and also to visit the College and the battle ground. The invitation was accepted with thanks.

A Mad Bull in the Streets.

SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED.

We frequently have to chronicle accidents which arise from the practice of driving cattle through the streets of the City in the day time; and they will continue to occur so long as drovers are allowed the privilege. Is it any wonder the poor brutes become confused and maddened at the sudden transition from their quiet grazing grounds to sights and sounds which are, of course, entirely novel? A series of casualties were caused about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon by a furious bull which was being conveyed to the slaughter-house of Mr. CHAS. CORNELL, in Forsyth-street, near Stanton. The animal, perfectly rabid, broke from his drivers, and started at an ungovernable rate of speed down Forsyth-street into Broome, through Broome to Elm, down Elm to Walker, and thence to Centre-street, causing a general consternation and stampede wherever he approached. A large and motley crowd of men and boys followed the brute, and by their yells and outcries increased his fright and desperation. In his mad course all that impeded his progress was attacked, whether it were animate or inanimate in its nature. The first who fell victims to the animal's fury were Mr. PATRICK FOLEY and his infant child, of No. 94 Baxter-street, who were walking on the sidewalk, unsuspecting the misfortune which overtook them. Both were picked up, bruised and insensible, and taken to a drug-store for treatment. A small boy residing in the Eighth Ward, whose name could not be learned, was also knocked down and trampled upon. Next the stoop of house No. 121 Walker-street attracted the attention of the bull, and his horns soon made chips of the pine plank which composed it. The tailor's shop of Mr. JOHN PARMELEE, corner of Walker and Centre-street, afterwards received a visit from the unwelcome brute, who made the occupants tremble with fright. The glass door of JOHN LYNCH's store, corner of Centre and Canal, was also shattered, and the persons within were greatly terrified. An unfortunate negro boy in Centre-street, was next gored by the brute, and escaped with the loss of his eye. The driver from whom he had escaped by this time had reached the scene of the animal's freaks, and, seizing the rope which was still attached to his horns, attempted to take a turn with it around an awning-post. This check, although but momentary, increased the animal's rage—he pawed and snorted and bellowed and tossed his head in his exertions to free himself, and in an instant the stout rope snapped like a thread, jamming the driver's right thumb and stripping the flesh from the bone. The police then fired eight balls from their revolvers into the brute, the pain of the wounds having no other effect seemingly than to add to his fury, to which he gave vent in terrific bellowing. A second attempt to secure the animal to the awning-post resulted successfully, but the driver in accomplishing it received a severe blow in the back from the bull's horns. A long, sharp knife in the hands of the man, however, finished the animal's mad career—a lunge, a quick jerk of the instrument across the bull's throat, and he fell, his head half severed from his neck, and the steaming hot blood splashing on the cobble stones. Of course the crowd that gathered was too favorable an opportunity for the pickpockets to leave unimproved, and four persons complained to the police that they had been robbed. Mr. JACOB LEWIS, of No. 116 Centre-street, had his gold watch and chain, besides $41 in money, taken from his pocket. Officers JOURDAN and WOOLDRIDGE, of the Sixth Precinct, afterwards arrested JOHN MCCARTY and CHARLES MACK, upon whom the property was found. They were taken before Alderman SMITH, who committed them to answer a charge of grand larceny.

Obituary.

The Hon. A. H. Hanscom, a prominent politician of Michigan, and Speaker of the Assembly of that State in 1847, died at Marquette, Lake Superior, on the 4th of August, of hemorrhage of the lungs.

A patent has recently been issued for an improvement in Locomotive Engines. It is the magnetising of the driving wheels, thereby causing seventy-five per cent. additional adhesion to the iron track; thus enabling a light engine of seventeen tons weight to perform the work of a heavy engine of thirty tons.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

DECISIONS BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on appeal, has decided that under the Tariff of 1857, lappings composed of worsted and flax are liable to a duty of 19 per centum; drop black used as paint to 15 per centum, and caraway seeds free.

Parties designing to send articles of small bulk, but of great value, to the United States, seem to be under the impression that for greater security they can properly forward them through the mail to the consignment of the Collectors of Customs. This has led to the issue of instructions that such consignments are not sanctioned by law, as the officers of the Customs are expressly prohibited from being engaged in the business of importation. Should cases occur after this warning, it will become the duty of the Department to adopt such measures as the law may warrant to put an end to the practice.

Later from Porto Cabello.

A REVOLUTIONARY FORCE PREPARING TO ATTACK THE CITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The bark *Dallett* has arrived here with Porto Cabello dates of the 1st inst. Gen. FALCON, at the head of 500 revolutionists, had landed a few miles below Porto Cabello, and, being joined by Gen. GUEVARA, was preparing to attack the city. He had prepared a plan of attack to enter the city, but it had been foiled by the arrest of his accomplice in the city. FALCON was enabled to make the landing he did through the complicity of some of the Government officials. None of the Government's vessels interfered until the landing was effected. Porto Cabello was defended by 200 Government troops and six pieces of artillery.

The *Evening Bulletin* has the following particulars:

"The two main streets of the city are protected by six pieces of artillery, and in case the Revolutionary party should succeed it will be after some hard fighting.

"The newspapers are full of details in reference to the revolution, from which it appears that the Government, not feeling strong enough to maintain its position at all points, has been inclining to accede in one or two points to the demands of the Revolutionary party.

"A letter dated Porto Cabello, July 30, says: 'Our situation has grown worse and worse daily. Through complicity of some of the chiefs here, Gen. FALCON has been allowed to land at the port of the 'Palito,' only four or five leagues from this port, where no vessels can go in without being plainly seen from the city and fort.'

"The Government vessels never started out to prevent his landing until after he was safe ashore. One of FALCON's vessels was taken, the other was broken to pieces.

"Since landing FALCON has had free communication with his friends in Porto Cabello. A plan for his entrance had been fixed, but the arrest of some of his accomplices prevented the treachery from being carried out.

"We are blockaded by land; our intercourse with the interior cut off, the inner part of the city entrenched; business almost entirely stopped. The telegraph to Valencia and Caraccas is cut away. The Government in Caraccas is worthless and wavering as ever, leaving us to our own defence and fortune.

"We are without security here for our lives and property, without any prospect of getting over this overwhelming situation, and are menaced now with an attack upon our city by a much stronger force and better organized faction than formerly, with less force on our side than previously, from desertions and disaffection. So we are constantly, by night and by day, on the alarm."

The Ontario Elevator Burnt.

PALLANIUM, N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A fire was discovered about 3½ o'clock this morning in the steam elevator in this place, owned by FRED. T. CARRINGTON. The flames were first seen at the north and water front. The immense building was entirely consumed, with the exception of the engine dépôt. The warehouse is said to have contained 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn. The loss is estimated at $150,000, which is doubtless insured mostly in New-York Companies. The Canadian schooner *Mary*, which was discharging her cargo of wheat last evening, was lying at the warehouse and was badly burned. The fire extended no further.

Riotous Proceedings at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

A lad named DONAHUE was shot last night during the riotous proceedings of the American political clubs. He received flesh wounds in the arm and head, but they are not considered fatal.

Ascension of Wise, the Aeronaut.

LAFAYETTE, Ia., Wednesday, Aug. 17.

WISE, the aeronaut, ascended from here at two o'clock this afternoon for his destination in the East. The wind was very light at the time.

Non-Arrival of the Asia.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Aug. 17—11 P. M.

There are as yet no signs of the steamship *Asia*, now about due, with Liverpool dates of the 6th inst. Wind light and blowing from the east. Weather clear.

The Weather in the Vicinity of Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

The thermometer was down to 40° in some towns in the vicinity last night, and white frost has been observed this morning.

Another Murder in South Brooklyn.

A MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER-IN-LAW.

At a little past 10 o'clock last night Officer JOHNSTON, of Third Precinct Police, arrested a printer named ROBERT TOPLIS, at his residence corner of Atlantic and Willow streets, on a charge of having killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD. The facts, as near as they could be gathered at the late hour at which the affair transpired, are as follows:

The deceased, it appears, resided with her daughter and son-in-law, the prisoner, in the tenement house known as "Squire's Building," on Atlantic, corner of Willow-street. At a little before 10 o'clock last night, some of the occupants of the building heard screeches and cries for help coming from the apartment occupied by TOPLIS. Several of the inmates went to ascertain the cause of the disturbance, when they had additional evidence that some crime had been committed in the fact that the accused was very anxious to keep everybody out, and failing, it is said, to lock the door, in his anxiety to screen the scene within he directed a child to bring him a hammer and nails to enable him to fasten the door. By this time all the inmates of the house were aroused to a knowledge of the fact that something had happened, and all were eager to have the mystery solved. At this juncture, the assistance of a policeman was sought, and the first one found was Officer JOHNSTON, of the Third Precinct. He promptly entered the premises, and the suspicions of the neighbors were fully confirmed; for there lay on the floor in one of the rooms occupied by TOPLIS the dead body of his mother-in-law, Mrs. ELIZABETH CRAWFORD. The Deputy-Coroner was soon on the spot, and a cursory examination of the body and the attendant circumstances, satisfied all present that a murder had been committed, and accordingly, TOPLIS was committed to the cells in the Third Precinct station-house, where he will remain until the Coroner investigates the case to-day.

The accused, when arrested, denied all knowledge as to how his mother-in-law came to her death. Upon examination of the body of deceased a wound was found on the forehead, just above the nose, as if made by some blunt instrument like a hatchet, where the skull is supposed to be fractured. Another wound was found on the left breast. No further examination was made last night.

It is stated that the deceased and TOPLIS lived anything but happily together; they had frequent quarrels which sometimes ended in blows. It was stated by some of the neighbors that they had a regular fight yesterday afternoon, and the deceased getting the worst of it, went to the City Hall for the purpose of getting a warrant against her son-in-law for assault and battery. As it was so late in the day it is probable that she did not get what she sought and returned, and doubtless the disturbance was again renewed.

The only witness to the transaction was a daughter of the accused, only 10 ten years old. Her lips were sealed last night, and the horrors of a prison had no terrors for her. Mrs. TOPLIS and her four children were all taken to the station-house, and detained as witnesses.

No cause as yet is known for the killing, except the quarrel between the accused and deceased. The accused, though a man in the habit at times of drinking freely, was not, when arrested, at all under the influence of liquor. He is a native of Scotland, but has worked many years in the Brooklyn offices, where he is well known. He is about 36 years old.

Coroner HORTON will hold an inquest to-day, when the whole facts in the case will probably be made to appear.

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SAXONIA.

INTERESTING FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Condition of Affairs in Italy.

State of the London Money Market.

The Cotton, Provision and Breadstuffs Trade.

The steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line, H. EHLERS Commander, from Southampton Aug. 4, arrived at this port yesterday, in the afternoon.

We are thus placed in possession of London papers to the morning of the 4th inst., the date to which our telegraphic advices by the *City of Baltimore* extended.

The feeling with regard to the immediate prospects of foreign politics was more favorable.

The Paris *Constitutionnel*, of Tuesday, Aug. 2, confirms the intimation already given that the Russian Government will shortly bring forward again the loan announced some months ago.

The *Times* city article, of the 4th of August, says: "In consequence of the accounts received last evening of a great increase in buoyancy on the Paris Bourse, the English funds opened this morning at an improvement of a quarter per cent. But several sales of stock for delivery were made during the day, and the tendency to firmness was not fully maintained. Consols for money are quoted at 94⅞@95, remaining without further alteration to the close. For the September account the last price was 95@⅛. The demand for discount at the Bank has again considerably increased to-day, and out of doors nothing can be done below 2½ ⅌ cent. The great prosperity of trade in the manufacturing districts, and requirements for the harvest, which is in early progress through almost all parts of the kingdom, probably cause this existing activity." It was alleged that England has consented to join the proposed European Congress, as the Paris correspondent to the *Times* says. The abundance of money in Germany is remarkable, the rate of discount at Frankfort having fallen to 1½@2 ⅌ cent.

The *Daily News* city article says: "A hopeful impression has been produced at Paris by the announcement in the *Moniteur* that the army of observation on the Rhine is to be dissolved, as well as by statements that the Emperor intends to do all in his power to promote commercial confidence."

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—AUG. 3.

The transactions have been very limited, and the sales barely reach 6,000 bales—1,000 on speculation and for export. Buyers have had a slight advantage in prices.

LONDON CORN MARKET—AUG. 3.

The sale of Wheat was very slow to-day, the quotations are the same as on Monday. Flour dull, nothing doing, last Monday sellers. [illegible] prices to 40s. Beans and Peas scarce, with [illegible]. Barley unchanged.

Produce and Provision markets unaltered.

TALLOW MARKET—AUG. 3.

Market quieter; 54s.@55s. 6d. on the spot, 55s. 6d. @56s. last three months.

ITALY AND THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Interesting Historical Notes of the late Campaign of the Austrians in Italy—The Ingratitude of Italy to France—The services of Garibaldi—The State of Naples.

NOTES UPON THE AUSTRIAN OPERATIONS IN ITALY.

From an Ex Correspondent of the London Times.

Field-Marshal Count SCHLICK, once, on a visit to England, having heard much in military circles of the discipline of the Guards, proceeded to Hyde Park to see them drilled. [illegible] walking-stick. "How," said Count SCHLICK, "can an army produce Generals when the officers of a [illegible] corps are absent from drill, and the men are commanded by a man with a walking-stick?" In Austria officers of every grade go through the same exercises as the men they command. Whether in peace or in war, the private and the subaltern, the captain and the colonel, rise at the regulation hour and take part in the duties of the day. They are initiated from the first to the simplest forms of exercise and the most complicated evolutions of tactics. [illegible] has excellent Generals as well as first-rate subalterns in her armies. But the campaign recently terminated by the peace of Villafranca has practically demonstrated that the Austrian armies had no leaders worthy the name. Their vaunted experience has invariably led to defeat. To what cause can this result be assigned? The Austrian army had the reputation of being the best drilled, and best disciplined, and the most admirably organized army in the world. Its staff was a specially instructed staff, intimately acquainted with all the duties of the field. Its materiel was perfect. From the smallest cooking-pot to the largest transport wagon, everything was in order. It could be ascertained with mathematical precision where the regimental farrier would stand in the lines of a camp, where the smallest baggage wagon would be placed. How came it that so fine a machine so [illegible] worked so ill?

Various causes combined to produce this result. We have had complaints of favoritism in the English army; but in Austria the system is carried to a point unknown in this country. The right man is never in the right place.

There is a story current in Austrian circles not complimentary to the nobles of that country, but which indicates a truth that no one will feel inclined to disbelieve. An officer, discussing Count CAVOUR's policy, and alluding for the benefit of his hearers upon the horrors of the "Constitutional" system, exclaimed, "Let these principles but gain a little more ground among us, and the heads of our nobles are not worth a day's purchase." "Their heads," cried a wag, "but the Austrian nobles have no heads." The joke is, unfortunately true. The Austrian noble is of a peculiar type. He is born as a lion, almost always a soldier, [illegible]. The Palffys, Schwarzenbergs and Lichtensteins led the armies of the Kaiser in bygone centuries against the Janissaries, and it is still the Palffys, Schwarzenbergs and Lichtensteins who lead the armies of the Austrian Emperor. The Austrian noble is a pleasant companion; his politeness is excessive, his wealth great, but his education is too often superficial. His acquaintance with literature, science or art, if it exists at all, is of the slightest nature. His conversation is of balls and parties, the opera, or the last little social scandal. Even after a battle he will talk more freely of these things than of the tactics which directed an action, or the faults which produced a defeat. Like a party of Melton "swells" of the dandy day who would meet at dinner, and would be shocked were you to speak of the day's run, Austrian nobles will spend the day after a battle in conversation upon solemn trifles. It is in favor of this class of men that the higher ranks of the Austrian military hierarchy are monopolized. The pay of the officers being altogether inadequate to secure a decent livelihood, for officers, none but wealthy men have a chance of rising in it, and the possession of talent, versatility, or acquired advantages is an exception. We should not, for this reason, wonder at finding in the Austrian army numerous examples of the Gyulais, Lichtensteins, and Zedwitzes, but we should rather be surprised that in an army so officered men of military genius like Prince EUGENE or the Archduke CHARLES should be discoverable.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA.

That Count GYULAI possessed all the pride and incapacity of his class is proved by a fact as yet known to a few persons only.

On the morning of the battle of Magenta, Count CLAM, with a portion of his corps, found himself engaged with an overwhelming force of the enemy. He dispatched an aide-de-camp, with a note to Count GYULAI, earnestly pressing for assistance. The aide-de-camp rode the 16 miles which separated him from the head-quarters of the Commander-in-Chief in little more than 50 minutes, and presented his letter to Count GYULAI, who read it and put it into his pocket. It was then respectfully suggested that Count CLAM would esteem it a particular favor if some assurance could be given him at once that the assistance he so much needed would be speedily forthcoming as in that case he would be able to infuse new vigor into his exhausted troops. Count GYULAI's reply was characteristic: "I shall proceed at once to dinner, and then give the necessary orders, and, by the way, you must be hungry; you shall dine also," (addressing the aide-de-camp,) "sit down, and quietly Whereupon, his Excellency, [illegible] to wait for partook of his meal, leaving Count CLAM to wait for the reinforcements and the combating sentences he was so anxious to obtain. Well might Count CLAM exclaim on the evening after the battle, when he received orders from Count GYULAI to join his corps in readiness for a renewal of the battle on the morrow—"Tell his Excellency that I shall be too happy to take a musket in my hand, and fight with the rest, if the army, if it can be brought together, but as for my

...cause it is in no state to do anything at present." What, one may ask, would have been the condition of [illegible] had Count Gyulai condescended to forego his dinner? In 1848 Venice was lost to Austria because the General in command loved his supper too much. In 1859 a province is lost for a dinner. Count Gyulai retired in disgrace, but to wipe away the reproach that he was a General of parade, and that he had never seen a shot fired, he [illegible] of Croatia and returned to his regiment, willing to serve as Colonel, since he could no longer be [illegible] as Commander-in-Chief. [illegible] soldiers would have had the courage to do this. At first his [illegible], but it was remarked that after the battle of Solferino his spirits [illegible] The Count, however, consoled himself with the thought that there had been no battle.

THE DEFEAT AT SOLFERINO.

The catastrophe of Solferino must be very irritating to all who feel interest in the military fame of Austria. It is needless to dwell on the well-known fact that the Austrian army was forced into action in positions most disadvantageous to them. That fact has been explained and commented on. It has been shown how difficult it was to defend a series of heights like those of Solferino, which, lying at an angle oblique to the front of the attacking force, were easily assailable on both flanks. But other causes besides these combined to produce a catastrophe. At Magenta the incapacity of the Commander-in-Chief produced its natural consequence—defeat. At Solferino, where there was no Commander-in-Chief, and where each General did pretty much what he pleased, too many of the leaders proved themselves the worthy emulators of Gyulai. It was peculiarly unfortunate that among all the corps of the Austrian army that of Count Clam should have been chosen to hold the position in which most energy and decision were required. Clam's corps had never recovered the shock it received at Magenta. It supported but feebly the efforts of the Fifth Corps. The weakness which it evinced, and the confusion into which it fell, at the most critical part of the day's operations, proved that Count Clam was not the right man in the right place. A General, however brave he may be in the field, cannot be said to possess the necessary qualities of command unless he possesses in addition coolness, decision and keen observation. A General who does not know where his reserves are placed incurs blame of no ordinary kind. Such, unfortunately, was the case with Count Clam. When his corps yielded and fell back, the reserve of six batteries (36 guns) might, if forthcoming, have retrieved the disaster. But when that reserve was wanted it was not to be found. Precious time was lost in searching for it, and Solferino was already in the hands of the French when the discovery was made that the reserve lay at Volta, four or five miles from the spot where it ought to have been. It was enough to raise a smile on the countenance even of an Austrian, to hear a Colonel say, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, as he rode over the hill of Madonna della Pieve, that he was going for the artillery reserve of the First Corps, at Volta.

This, however, was not all. Gen. Zedwitz, with six regiments of cavalry and six batteries of artillery (about 10,000 men [and 36 guns,) unaccountably remained Goito, and paralyzed by his absence all the efforts of the divisions forming the Austrian left. The Generals of the Third, Ninth and Eleventh corps were waiting all day for Zedwitz. Inferior to the French in artillery, they longed for the moment when the heavy cavalry and artillery should appear and restore the equilibrium of the battle. But they awaited in vain. No cavalry, no artillery, came on. Lichtenstein, too, with his 25,000 men, where was he all this time? Why had he not come up? While the battle raged many a glance was turned towards the quarter whence he was expected, but he came not. Like Zedwitz, he never moved. It is very small consolation to the Austrians to know that Clam, Lichtenstein and Zedwitz shared the fate of Gyulai. Their removal from the army could not repair the losses caused by their incapacity or neglect.

The French said of the Austrian army, "The cavalry is superb, the artillery is admirable, the infantry are children." The children fought Solferino, and fought it alone, for the superb cavalry and admirable artillery were not there. What a comment this on standing armies! For years Austria has sacrificed her treasure and lavished her attention on this cavalry and artillery. It was of little moment whether the country were well or ill governed. "It is true," the Austrian might have said, "we have a bad Administration, hard taxation, a hateful police; but, on the other hand, we have a splendid army, cavalry unsurpassed, and artillery famous all the world over." The time comes when this army, maintained at countless cost, is to prove that it is worth the sacrifices made in its favor; and behold, when it is wanted, the unrivaled artillery and cavalry are away, no one knows where!

Is this melancholy result only due to the fact that commands have been intrusted to incompetent hands, or is it possible that other faults are committed which cannot be excused? One example alone will prove that the experience of years has not preserved the Austrians from gross military errors. When the battery of the Ninth Corps opened fire on the plain of Medole, they were so quickly mauled by the superior number of the French guns that it was found necessary to withdraw them. In order to do this with effect, Mensdorf's cavalry was ordered out into the plain, and the [illegible] was then divided with so much success [illegible] the batteries were limbered up with smaller loss than might have been expected. But military men very properly inquire whether heavy dragoons were not organized for a different purpose than that of drawing off an enemy's fire from artillery? The veriest tyro understands how troops may be [illegible] under cover of artillery, but what shall [illegible] of artillery moved out of fire under cover of cavalry? Had Count Mensdorf been near the enemy, there would have been some sense in ordering him out into the plain; but it was really too bad to send him into a plain covered by hostile balls, and from a distance of 3,000 yards, and out of range of any guns such as cavalry divisions generally take with them. One can fancy the rage of the officer in command of the battery that first accompanied Mensdorf, when in five minutes after he entered the plain of Medole, five of his guns were dismounted, at a distance which rendered any attempt on his part to fire perfectly useless. A second battery took the place of the first one. In less than a minute, three of the guns were dismounted. The officer in command asked permission to dash forward, regardless of all odds, and fire a volley at close quarters. Count Mensdorf refused, thinking, doubtless, that if three guns could be dismounted in a minute at 3,000 yards, the remainder would be disposed of long before they could have got into range. Finally, the cavalry division retired without coming in contact with the enemy. With regard to the purpose with which its movement was undertaken, that certainly was effected. But this purpose was not worth the cost. To save one set of batteries, another set was sacrificed, and, in addition, a vast number of men, and not less than 500 horses. It was here that the superiority of the rifled cannon over ordinary artillery was finally and decisively proved. The horizontal fire on the plains of Medole dismounted guns more than 3,000 yards off. At Solferino the practice was by no means so successful, and the French, firing from the heights against heights, did not aim well. The rifled guns may be said, however, to have rendered invaluable services. If a military man were to be asked what ground he would choose in Italy for the evolutions of cavalry, he would at once pitch upon the plain of Medole as combining all the advantages that could be desired. The Austrians had the best opportunity of using that plain. Their cavalry was not forthcoming in sufficient numbers to neutralize the effects of the enemy's artillery; but even had they been in force on that plain it is doubtful whether they would have done much, unless they had been fortunate enough to turn the French right.

It is not alone the rifled cannon that has changed the conditions upon which modern armies must now fight. The use of rifled arms of every description must alter the old system of manoeuvring in the field. Austria, with its fondness for old-established rules, has not realized this as the French have done. An Austrian soldier returning from the field at Solferino remarked that the French fired much quicker than their opponents. Numbers of them, he said, fire from the hip without taking aim. This is true. The French, instead of a simple line of skirmishers in advance of their columns, had a double line, the rearmost of which fired over those in advance of them. Thus it was that the ground in the rear of the Austrian front was alive with projectiles, which, although propelled without aim, did not fail to annoy severely the regimental reserves. It was this system of firing at high elevation which rendered the Rocca-hill at Cavriana untenable by the Emperor of Austria and his staff long before the French were in close proximity to the spot. It was this system of firing which made the Austrian soldiers remark that they preferred fighting in the foremost rank to standing in regimental reserve.

THE CONDITION OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

Other curious facts may be mentioned as illustrating the condition of the Austrian army. It has been said, and is quite true, that there are no field hospitals in the Austrian army. This is a part of a system [illegible] may be said upon one side or the [illegible]. The Austrians never carry tents in Italy. They say that field hospitals for the sick and tents for the healthy are not required, because Italy is so thickly studded with villages that shelter can always be obtained for the troops, and the system of transport is so perfect that the sick can always be carried to hospitals in large towns. Unfortunately, the hospitals of large cities like Verona and Mantua, though vast and airy, are not capable of containing one-quarter of the sufferers in such an engagement as Solferino, and when every ward in Verona had been filled it was found necessary to send off the majority of the wounded to Vicenza, Venice and Innsbruck. How many men perished of exposure to heat and fatigue consequent upon traveling under suffering it is almost impossible to say, but this and the absence of a sufficient number of medical men caused the loss of many soldiers whose state was not such as to render it impossible to save them. Again, the perfection of the Austrian transport is not an unmixed benefit. It encumbers the army and prevents rapid motion. This was seriously felt at Solferino, where the transport trains impeded the movement of the columns. The small-arm ammunition, also, being in carts, was not so easily supplied to the men in battle as it ought to have been. It may give some insight into the condition of a country through which an Austrian army of 250,000 men moves to say that were the whole of it marching upon one road the head of the column would be 120 miles from the rearmost file. It is calculated that, independently of the cavalry and artillery, the transport train of the Austrian army in Italy employed 100,000 horses.

Finally, as to the condition of the Austrian soldier going into battle. There is no doubt that an ill-fed army does not fight so well as one which freely partakes of food. Now, the Austrian army is an ill-fed army. The rations of a soldier in Italy consisted of one-half pound of beef and a proportionate quantity of bread. Neither wine, nor spirits, nor coffee, are part of his rations; and if he desires more than his ration he buys it. This is a fruitful source of disorder. On a march the soldier falls out of his rank to buy cheese or bread. He must run to resume his place, and he falls in the ranks. He is obliged to carry his bread and cheese, and the consequence of this regulation is that he shall cook but once a-day. In time of peace the meal is cooked and served at a regular hour. In time of war, on a march, for instance, the cooking takes place in the evening, after the bivouac is prepared. The meal having been eaten, the soldier lies down, and is not entitled to another for twenty-four hours. The result of this at Solferino has already been mentioned. The soldiers ate their dinner on the evening of the 23d, and were not entitled to another until the evening of the 24th. In the meanwhile a battle was to be fought on an empty stomach. Much was said of the hardships endured by English soldiers in the Crimea because their coffee was not roasted and ground for them. The Austrian army get no coffee at all, and receive no rations of spirits or wine. "It is shameful," said Count Rechberg (a civilian) at Verona, "that the Commissariat should not feed the army better." "The Commissariat is not to blame," was the reply; "it is the system. For 40 years and more the army has been so fed, and it is only now you discover that the ration is insufficient." The result of this discourse was that additional rations were served out to the troops, which is very like beginning to train a horse after he has lost a race.

This generosity as to rations was only visible, however, after the signature of the armistice of Villafranca, for previous to the suspension of arms there was every reason to fear that the supply of food to the army would be diminished rather than increased. It is a remarkable example, indeed, of the improvidence of the Austrians that their supplies were failing at every moment when provisions were becoming most necessary. Their improvidence had been equally great in another direction. In their anxiety to strengthen Pavia and Piacenza, they took a vast number of guns out of Verona to arm the walls of those cities. When they retired these guns were blown up, or sunk in canals and rivers. Verona remained imperfectly armed; but, as it was not anticipated that the war would be so unsuccessful as to make a siege of Verona imminent, this unreadiness was not a subject of much anxiety. For the same reason the victualing department of the fortresses had been neglected. The disaster of Solferino brough these omissions into serious notice. To defend Verona without guns or provisions was impossible. Those who have attentively read the history of the siege of Sebastopol know that the Russians constantly renewed the ordnance of their works from the inexhaustible supplies of their arsenal. At Verona, on the 25th of June, 150 guns were still wanting to complete the defences, and as for reserves in the arsenal, there were none. Again, with respect to food, if the French had commenced the siege at once it was a certainty that the supply then at hand would not last six weeks. It is not extraordinary, under these circumstances, that the Emperor Francis Joseph should have desired an armistice. It has been said that the first overtures for a suspension of arms came from Louis Napoleon, but this is a mistake. The Emperor of Austria asked for and obtained the armistice, which was for him an absolute necessity. Why the armistice was granted by France is not so well known. The armistice caused no surprise in the Austrian army, except in so far as its duration is concerned. The signature of the peace did create surprise and indignation, but it may be assumed with certainty that Francis Joseph would not have accepted it had he not felt that it was the best thing he could hope for under the circumstances. The reasons which swayed his decision were partly military, but mainly political, and these last it is not the purpose of the present statement to touch upon.

INGRATITUDE OF ITALY TO FRANCE.

COMPLAINT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

From the Paris Constitutionnel (M. Granier de Cassagnac.)

Much has been said about the ingratitude of Italy. It would be too sad to believe in it, but it may not be useless to show that it has neither cause nor pretext.

As long as the war lasted, the feeling of benefits received and the joy at deliverance escaped in noisy outbursts from the Italian hearts, and marked the march of our armies. The conclusion of peace has suddenly stifled their cries, frozen their souls, killed their hopes or illusions; and, at the first blush, Italy delivered has not much differed from Italy oppressed.

Since then, common sense and justice resuming their rights, the position of Italy made by the devotion of France has been better appreciated.

Nevertheless, all Italians do not exactly understand what that position is, and what it has cost. Instead of surrounding the name and the person of the Emperor Napoleon with unbounded gratitude, they seem to forget a little what his personal efforts have been for the Italian cause; the nature and the number of the obstacles which impeded him, and which he alone in the world had the resolution to meet and the power to overcome.

Let us enumerate these obstacles, immense at the outset: Everywhere profound aversion to war, in France as well as in the rest of Europe; little confidence in the wisdom of Italy; difficulty in separating the cause of nationality from the cause of revolution; general fears of a demagogical outbreak.

These obstacles, still present to the memory of all men, and which have been encountered and surmounted by the sole will of the Emperor, let us consider them once more, that the grandeur of the attempt may, if necessary, elucidate the enormity of ingratitude.

II.

To give reasonable satisfaction to Italy was evidently to stifle a central hot-bed of agitation, and to work towards the pacification of Europe; but to give reasonable satisfaction to Italy it was necessary [illegible] from foreign domination, the chances of an obstinate struggle with one of the first military Powers of Europe.

That plan, vast doubtless, but in itself most sensible, presented itself suddenly before the public mind, so natural was it. Nevertheless, when it stood forth clearly abroad, how was it received by public opinion in Europe and in France?

By a profound and universal explosion of discontent and objections.

Those same English, German and Spanish journals which now find that the Emperor has done very little for Italy by tearing up the treaties of 1815, which enchained it, were then of the opinion that one could not dream of depriving Austria of one inch of ground in Lombardy without thereby upsetting the balance of power in Europe, and without immediately provoking all interested States to come to her defence.

III.

In France the apprehensions were general and public; in Europe the threats were scarcely disguised.

Without speaking of the mistrust inspired by the Italian character,—by their disunion, their apathy and recent attempts,—justly aroused in France, there was nevertheless real and deep sympathy for the cause of Italy. But honest men did not look upon the possible results as on a level with sure chances. Repugnance was felt to risk established order, security, public prosperity, perhaps the future, in a national attempt, doubtless, but the result of which, achieved by the power of one nation, had to be consolidated by the energy and wisdom of another.

In Europe the same repugnance, the same objections were evinced, with less delicacy of expression. Germany threw out menaces; Prussia was not reassuring; the English Government spoke out loudly for Austria.

Italy herself, with the exception of Piedmont and some patriots in the duchies, remained silent; Rome was anxious and complained.

Nevertheless, Austria, resolute and prepared for war, had already invaded Piedmont; Piacenza, Parma, Ferrara, and Ancona were in the power of the Imperial troops. Every day the news was expected at Paris of the entrance of the Austrians into Turin; and Germany threatened an attack on the Rhine if a French army crossed the Alps.

Such is, it is known, a faithful picture of the difficulties and perils attached to the deliverance of Italy. Never, surely, were there greater or more pressing ones; and yet, did they stop or intimidate the liberator? No.

IV.

In a few days the Emperor triumphs over all internal difficulties, calls back, rallies round him public opinion by his superior common sense, his straightforwardness, and his services; then, certain of the support of France, he braves the discontent of Europe, and in a campaign of two months he delivers Piedmont, the whole of Central Italy, and all Lombardy.

The effort was heroic, annihilating, decisive; and *the armies of Austria, brought from the banks of the* Sesia to the banks of the Adige, sheltered themselves behind the guns of their formidable fortresses.

Once there, what was to be done?

It became necessary to obtain and secure the result which was the object of the war—namely, to deliver Italy from the Austrian rule; to establish that not one inch of the territory of the peninsula should be anything but Italian, whatever might be the conditions in detail of the National Confederation about to be established.

That was the object of the expedition, the price of the sacrifices and of the blood of France. It ought to be achieved, let us repeat it; but ought it absolutely to imply the burden of a war to the knife if the more essential part could be obtained by a moderate peace?

V.

The Emperor of Austria, moved at last by the dangers threatening general order, and by the wishes of Europe, suppressing the sentiments natural to the head of a military Government, still supported by a powerful army, and making concessions one-quarter of which would have prevented war two months earlier, cedes Lombardy, recognizes the complete independence of Italian nationality, admits a Confederation of all the States of the Peninsula, which Venice will join as Italian territory, as Luxembourg joined the German Confederation—that is to say, remaining the property of the Emperor of Austria, but not of the Austrian Empire.

Austria retains, it is true, Mantua, Verona, Peschiera and Legnano; but independently of her paramount influence in Italy she gives up the fortresses of Piacenza, Brescello, Pizzighettone, Rocca d'Anfo, Ferrara and Ancona, and all that portion of the Venetian territory, which extended toward Volta, on the right bank of the Mincio, and which formed part of Venetia.

Doubtless, in not separating Venice completely and absolutely from the House of Hapsburg, the Emperor has not done all that he wished to do for Italy; but as a French sovereign, he has done all that he was allowed to do.

Have men clearly put the question to themselves, what the difference would have cost?

It would have cost long sieges, new battles, new loans, an immediate war on the Rhine, disturbances in Central Italy, insurrections in Hungary and elsewhere, which it would have been necessary to tolerate, perhaps to encourage; in a word, it would have cost the abandonment of the principles of order and the adoption of the principles of revolution—of agitation for the present and an abyss for the future, without speaking of a possible return of good fortune.

Compared to such dangers, what a determined and successful war might have procured for Venice alone was insignificance. And will Italy refuse this sacrifice to the Emperor and to France, who have made such great sacrifices for her?

VI.

The Emperor, who had the modesty recently to explain the motives of his conduct in Italy, has said that he had done all he could do without compromising the interests of France.

We, citizens, we have the right, and it is our duty to say respectfully, but to say that the Emperor has fully fulfilled his promise. The confidence of the country compels him; and it is because he has a great power that he ought to show moderation.

Henceforth Italian nationality exists, if the Italians are clever and wise enough to turn to account the advantages which the peace secures to them.

If the consequences of the peace of Villafranca receive the development which may be expected from it, and which, we hope, will be attained, Italy will only form one confederate country, of which Venice will form part; Piedmont will dominate by her influence, and will form a State of 5,000,000 of souls; the Pope, having already promised important reforms, regularising his Government, and granting liberal reforms in the Provinces, will give the example of serious and practical reforms which, emanating from so high a quarter, cannot fail to have fruitful results.

This is what Italy will be indebted for to the Emperor Napoleon, who has known how to conciliate the interests of Italy with the duties of France and the peace of the world. In the eyes of Europe the benefit is immense, and Italy will not lessen it by overlooking it.

Italy understands, we are convinced of it, that she is really free. If she does not understand it, so much the worse for her!

Let her ponder well upon it. If the powerful hand which for a moment was extended to her should be withdrawn, neither the fine speeches in the English Parliament, nor partial insurrections, nor sterile sympathies from the Liberal Party in Europe, would prevent Austria from once more dominating over Italy, and then it would be—from Turin to Messina.

THE ENGLISH PRESS IN DEFENCE OF THE ITALIANS.

There is a cessation in Italy of that vigorous enthusiasm which kept up continual plaudits so long as the French kept up their succession of victories, and the *Constitutionnel* immediately cries, "It would be too painful to believe that Italy is ungrateful." The French ear had become accustomed to sounds of thankfulness and sounds of joy, to transports of delight, and to the extravagant intoxication of recovered freedom. Peace has been made, and a "horrid sound of silence" comes over the scene. The French Press complains that immediately the conflict ceased the Italian gratitude seemed spent. The peace of Villafranca has stopped their cries of joy, has frozen up all their flowing sympathies, has crushed their hopes, and dissipated their illusions. "Italy delivered," say the disappointed benefactors, "differs little in mood from Italy oppressed." Yet M. de Cassagnac is ready to prove that all has been done for Italy which an Emperor of the French ought to have risked and labored at for that country. So much the worse for her if she does not know that she is substantially, and to every useful purpose, free. So much the worse for her if she withdraws her gratitude because France has not indulged her to the full fruition of all her hopes, and has paused before the sacrifices which the complete enfranchisement of Italy would have demanded. To have obtained Venice and the Quadrangle would have cost long sieges and new battles, an immediate war upon the Rhine, conflicts in Central Italy, insurrection in Hungary, and a change in policy which would involve the abandonment of the cause of order and the advocacy of that of revolution throughout Europe. There was no duty which impelled France to such sacrifices for such a result. Her gift of freedom, such as it is, is a free gift. Victor Emanuel has not the prerogative of imposing as he may list new labors on the Hercules of France.

There would be much reason in these remonstrances if we could admit the assumptions on which they are based. But we do not think those Italians for whom anything has been done are ungrateful for what the French have effected for them. The French army cannot expect the Venetians to be grateful to them for having sealed their fate irrevocably by cutting them off from the rest of Italy, and closing the iron hand of Austria upon them. France has up to this time earned no gratitude from Tuscans or Modenese. But Lombardy, which has obtained what it desired, is exulting and thankful. Milan, with the exception of a few wary lovers of their money-bags, who are calculating the future cost of freedom, is gay and demonstrative; and Sardinia is ready to do almost anything to show their gratitude—even, perhaps, to that strong proof which the diplomatic agent of the Emperor of the French is now demanding. We see no proofs, or even symptoms, of Italian ingratitude. Garibaldi, who seems to be the Washington of this great struggle for freedom, is not wanting in almost passionate acknowledgment of the services which the Emperor has rendered to his country. While he refuses to submit the cause of Italy to the arbitrament of diplomatists, and while he remains in arms to obtain for Central Italy what has been achieved for Lombardy, he exhorts his countrymen never "to forget the gratitude they owe to Napoleon and to the heroic French nation, whose valiant sons still lie, for the cause of Italy, wounded and mutilated on the bed of suffering." These are not the words of coldness or ingratitude, nor is it acknowledgment grudgingly given. The fact is, not that Italy is ungrateful for the past, but that she is uncertain as to the future. Accustomed to read her destinies in the commands of foreigners, she waits, hushed in suspense, to hear what gloss the Treaty of Zurich will publish upon the text of the Convention of Villafranca. She is not ungrateful for the gift bestowed upon her, but she is full of fear lest that which she has just acquired should be taken from her by force. The result of the French interference has been much greater than the French themselves reckon when they count up their claims of gratitude from Italy. Montebello, and Magenta, and Solferino have not only purged Lombardy of the Austrian rule, but they have freed all the rest of Italy from the immediate pressure of the Austrian power. In the present attitude of the recently belligerent Powers it would be obviously impossible for Austria alone to march an army into Italy to put down any insurrection, or to put up any expelled friend of Austria. The conditions which the Austrian and the Priest party throughout Italy and throughout Europe have always declared to be the conditions of anarchy have come to be the actual conditions of Italy. The will of the Italian people has been now for a considerable period the only source of action. They have feared no foreign force; they have been stronger than any domestic oppression. Everywhere throughout the Peninsula the instruments of tyranny have broken in the hands of the tyrants. The Pope's mercenaries were permitted even to sack cities and to butcher the innocent inhabitants, and they were not destroyed; but they will be restrained from repeating the offence. The Swiss troops of the King of Naples were slaughtered, not by the people, but by the Prince who hired them. The Grand Dukes of the Italian Duchies went forth in peace with all who chose to follow them. There is no force, except the French, throughout the Italian Peninsula which could control or interrupt a great popular insurrection. If the Italians were what Italians have been thought to be all the cities of that fair country ought at this moment to be echoing revolutionary cries and flowing with blood. The Papal authorities, the Austrian partisans, and all the priests ought, if what we have been so sedulously told were true, to be at this moment under the sentences of revolutionary tribunals. There was much to remember. Bitter oppression had left a rankling wound in many a heart, and it would not have fairly caused surprise if some excesses had marked this new period of exemption from the threat or presence of an armed force. The fair ground of surprise, however, is in that which has really happened. Mazzini's name has never been heard throughout the whole of this contest. When the hope of a reasonable freedom dawned, all the grotesque goblins of the darkness seem to have flitted away. We have heard nothing of the Red Republicans, with their secret conclaves and their secret stabs. No Republic, "one and indivisible," has started into a spasmodic existence. Every proceeding has been as reasonable, as orderly, and as little influenced by extravagance and enthusiasm as if it had been directed by an English church-warden, and modeled upon the proceedings of an English parish vestry. Private property and personal security were never better guarded than they are at the present moment, when all Central Italy is relieved from the presence of those foreign armies which have been so long maintained there under the pretext of preserving "order," preventing "anarchy," and repressing the mischievous instincts of the people. The people have been disappointed by the terms of the Peace, and they are now alarmed lest they shall have to fight a hopeless fight against invaders whom they had hoped to be able to welcome as deliverers. But they have not committed a single act of violence. So far as they have yet gone, they have shown a marvellous aptitude for managing their own affairs, and a wonderful power of abstaining from those crimes of revenge to which the Italian race has always been supposed particularly prone. Their conduct has been exemplary even beyond the power of calumny to question it, for doubt not that if there had been one questionable act, one instance of severity capable of a double version, we should have heard of it. The old Priest party and the Austrocanti would, if they could have found any credible materials, have filled all Europe with their outcries.

These facts should weigh with Napoleon III. He has worked hard to earn Italian gratitude; he now has the opportunity of reviving Italian confidence at the cheap rate of doing nothing. Venetia is gone. Austria has in the fortresses retained her power of future re-conquest. These things cannot be helped. Italy must be content to work out her nationality with this thorn in her flesh. All that Europe now asks for her is that France and Austria shall let her alone. She is behaving admirably. The cause of "order" loses nothing in the hands of her popular Assemblies. Louis Napoleon's old "principle"—the sovereignty of the people—is working far better than in its ordinary development among non-Anglo-Saxon races. If he would do a wise and magnanimous thing he will instruct M. de Bourqueney to accept this *status quo*—to leave the Italians to themselves, so far as that article in the Treaty of Villafranca which gives Venetia to Austria will permit. If he desire their gratitude, they will be more grateful to him for letting them work out their own liberation than even for liberating them. All nationalities are jealous of interference; all nationalities hate the foreigner when he appears among them in power; and they hate him almost as much when he helps as when he oppresses.

GARIBALDI AND HIS SERVICES IN THE WAR.

Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Sunday, July 31, 1859.

Of all the various persons who have figured conspicuously in the recent war, not one seems to have laid so strong a hold upon the sympathy and interest of the public as Gen. Garibaldi. It often happens that the exploits and adventures of a partisan chief exercise with the majority a romantic attraction exceeding that possessed by the movements of armies and the more important events of a campaign. Garibaldi's dashing conduct in former wars, and his whole adventurous career, were already well known to the world; and when, at the head of a small body of fresh and undisciplined volunteers, he dashed into Northern Lombardy, preceding the Franco-Sardinian army, and when he might at any moment have found himself in presence of thrice his number of Austrian troops, it was natural that many eyes should be turned towards him with anxious interest. People expected, from day to day, to hear of his being cut off and surrounded, and his corps annihilated or compelled to surrender, or, at best, being compelled to seek refuge on neutral territory. It was due partly to his skill and knowledge of the country, and to the sympathy and aid of the inhabitants, but in great measure, also, to Austrian blundering and undue contempt of the foe, that he avoided all such misfortunes, and that, with the exception of the affair at Castenedolo, in which his band was worsted, he seems invariably to have had more or less the advantage. Even at Castenedolo, however, where a portion of his corps was led into an ambuscade, his own daring and military qualities were conspicuous. At the head of a small number of men, volunteers for a service which he had announced to them as desperate, he made a most fierce and determined charge, and lost four-fifths of his followers, but secured the retreat of his main body. For him the war may be said to have but just begun when it prematurely ended. He had not got anything like the force which it is presumable he in a short time would have acquired. The eccentric and mysterious nature of his operations rendered it exceedingly difficult to get trustworthy accounts of them, and was naturally favorable to exaggeration, and to imaginative and fantastical statements. My belief is that he never, *at any time in this war, had more than about 4,000 men under his orders, and seldom so many.* True that, after his entrance into Lombardy, one heard a great deal of the numbers of recruits that inscribed their names at Milan and elsewhere, but a very small proportion of these ever joined; and at the close of the short campaign he was at the head of 1,800 men. Since then his numbers are said to have been again somewhat augmented, either by volunteers, who believe that he will still find work for his sword in Central Italy, or by *patriotes du lendemain*, who demand to be led to the field now that the fight is over. Judging from a recent official return, showing that he had five officers killed and 14 wounded (including Col. Turr, who accompanied him as an amateur) during the campaign, his losses were not very severe, but this is certainly not to be attributed to any want of forwardness on his part, but rather to the skill of his dispositions and to the promptitude with which, on more than one occasion, the Austrians retired before him. Without in the least detracting from his military services and achievements in 1859, it may be remarked that it is less to these than to the high personal qualities he has exhibited that he owes the great prestige that now attaches to his name. His bearing and conduct in recent events have been marked by much dignity, modesty, and moderation. He formerly passed for a Republican; latterly his adherence to Victor Emanuel has been proclaimed; it is, perhaps, just to say of him, that at all times his political views and predilections have been subordinate to one great object—the liberty and happiness of Italy. That he cannot be accused of selfish or ambitious views is, I believe, almost universally acknowledged. His simple, earnest, dignified character shows itself in his brief and rare proclamations. He is essentially a man of action, not of words. I lately sent you one of his laconic, pithy orders of the day, and now subjoin another that has since been made public:

"Italians of the Centre,—A few months ago we said to the Lombards—'Your brethren of all the provinces have sworn to conquer or to die with you;' and the Austrians know whether we have kept our word. To-morrow we will say to you what we then said to the Lombards; and the noble cause of our country will find us serried on the battle-field, willing as we were in the past period, and with the imposing aspect of men who have done and will do their duty.

Returned to your houses, and amid the embraces of your beloved ones, do not forget the gratitude we owe to Napoleon and to the heroic French nation, whose valiant sons still lie, for the cause of Italy, wounded and mutilated on the bed of suffering.

Above all, do not forget that, whatever may be the intentions of European diplomacy with respect to our destinies, we ought never to detach ourselves from the sacred programme—'Italy and Victor Emanuel.'

GARIBALDI.

Lovere, (Val Cavonica,) July 23, 1859."

An order of the day is probably the most proper form in which, under present circumstances, Garibaldi can express himself, but the above reads more like a proclamation to Italy, an announcement that, although France and Austria have concluded peace, the war is not yet over, and that Garibaldi still keeps his arms in readiness, and holds himself prepared to strike in for the cause of Italian independence.

STATE OF NAPLES.

The following letter has been received from Naples, dated the 26th of July:

"The King went yesterday in great state to the metropolitan church of St. Januarius. Troops were placed as early as 9 o'clock in line from the Royal Palace to the Cathedral. At 10½ the King, Queen, and Princess of the Royal family left their apartments. They descended the grand staircase, lately constructed of the finest marble, richly sculptured. Their Majesties were preceded by two chamberlains and ten pages, carrying wax candles lighted. The Royal Body Guard lined the staircase, and all the persons attached to the Court followed. As soon as the King crossed the gate of the Palace a salute of 21 guns was fired from the five forts of the capital, as well as by all the ships of war in the harbor, including a British ship of the line and a corvette, and an American frigate. The *cortège* set out in the following order: Four trumpeters of the Hussars of the Guard; four platoons of the Body Guard on foot; four videttes of the Body Guard on horseback; a carriage, with the majordomos of the week; another with the gentlemen on duty; another with the gentlemen of the Chamber on duty; another with the Royal Equerry; one with the great dignitaries of the Court—these were each drawn by six horses. Then came four Chasseurs of the Body Guard on horseback; six Heralds at Arms; and then the Royal carriage, drawn by eight horses, near which walked at each side five pages with lighted torches, flanked at the right hand by the Commander of the Body Guard and an Equerry, and on the left by the Lieutenant of the Body Guard and an Equerry. After the royal carriage followed the aides-de-camp of his Majesty on horseback, and a squadron of the body guard. Then came two videttes of the Hussars of the Guard; then a carriage, in which were seated Counts Trani and Caserta; and another with Counts Girgenti and Bari, the King's brothers, and one with the Count and Countess d'Aquila. Each of these carriages was preceded by two Hussars of the Guard *en vidette*, and flanked by an officer of the body Guard, and followed by a picket of Hussars. After the Princes' carriages followed three other carriages, in which were seated the Ladies of Honor of the Queen and the Gentlemen of Honor of the Count and Countess d'Aquila. When the *cortège* reached the convent of the Oratorians, which is near the Cathedral, the King and Queen alighted from their carriage, and were received by the Syndic and the entire municipal body of the city of Naples. Thence their Majesties, followed by the entire Court, were conducted under a canopy, held by the Syndic and chief municipal officers, to the Cathedral, where they were received by the Dean and Chapter. Their Majesties knelt on cushions placed on a cloth of gold. The Cardinal Archbishop then advanced, and presented them a portion of the real cross, which they kissed. They then advanced to the grand altar, and took their places on a throne prepared for them. Seats had likewise been provided for the Princess and Princesses of the Royal Family and the royal suite. After the mass, which was celebrated by the Cardinal Archbishop, a *Te Deum* was chanted, followed by the benediction, and the King, Queen, and the entire Court proceeded to the treasury of St. Januarius, where the head and the vessel containing the blood of the saint were exposed. Their Majesties commanded their grand majordomo to make a rich offering to the saint, and the *cortège* returned to the Royal Palace in the same order as that in which it had proceeded to the Cathedral. During the elevation of the host, and while the benediction was being given, all the forts and all the ships of war in the harbor fired a salute of 21 guns. The Count of Syracuse and the Count Trapani, the King's uncles, did not attend the ceremony—the first on account of severe indisposition, and the second in consequence of the death of one of his children the same morning. The City of Naples was illuminated for two nights, and, although the streets were crowded to excess, no accident occurred. More than 1,000 *private carriages* attended to convey the company to the Queen's Drawing-room. The Court afterwards visited the Theatre of San Carlo, which was splendidly illuminated. In consequence of the crops of corn having failed throughout the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, the Government has permitted the importation of wheat, oats, barley, and Indian corn, free of duty. This measure is universally approved. On the night of the 23d several Italian tricolored flags were placed on the promenade of the Villa Reale, and another on the bridge of the Chiaja. The latter was still floating on the morning of the 24th, when a Captain of the Guard, who was passing about 5 o'clock, pulled it down, trampled it under foot, and tore it to pieces. The perpetrators of this attempt to excite an insurrection have not been discovered."

Accident to Roger, the great French Tenor.

Roger, the favorite French tenor, has met with a sad misfortune. Since the time when his voice broke, while singing on the stage, he has purchased a chateau near Paris, where he recovered both his health and voice, again appeared at the opera, but immediately after each performance would repair to his rural home. Every morning he would go hunting in his park. The events of one unfortunate morning are thus recorded by a correspondent of *Le Nord*, who was visiting at the house of the great tenor:

"It was last Wednesday that the great blow fell upon this house. We were waiting for the company to join us at dinner, with Roger's Mamma, her husband, the *feuilletonists* of the *Constitutionnel*, and others. In the morning Roger, equipped as usual, went out hunting. At the door he met one of his friends, M. Lorrecard, who was starting on an angling expedition. 'Leave your gun,' said he to Roger, 'you are late this morning—it is now eight o'clock; take a line and come with me.' 'No,' answered Roger; 'I shot a pheasant yesterday, and I must get another to-day.'

'As you please. Shall I go with you?'

'No. You don't understand anything about shooting, and would only be in the way.'

So they parted.

Five minutes after the angler, yet hardly a foot from the door, heard the sudden report of a gun, that at once attracted his attention. It was not the clear report of Roger's gun, but something muffled and close. Then a feeble cry was heard.

Soon Roger returned, but in what a state! It was himself no longer; pale as a phantom, bloody, contorted by horrible suffering, sustaining by his left hand a frightful mass of broken bones and mangled flesh, which had once been his arm, and to which his right hand yet hung entire. He had hurried with all his power to his home, and weak as he was, appeared smiling, so as to render the shock less terrible to his friends. He exhibited for forty-eight hours the courage of twelve brave men.

A local doctor and the regular physician of the opera were summoned [illegible] The necessity [illegible] Roger, without [illegible] instrument [illegible] death. Chloroform [illegible] 'Behold,' said he, gaily, [illegible] well-known book by [illegible] 'Roger's [illegible]' [illegible] artistic life, which always occupied his first thoughts, he said: 'There will be yet [illegible] beautiful creation; [illegible] a one-armed lyric character? Only how shall I henceforth be able to wash my hands or clean my nails?'

It was in this manner that he disguised his pain and grief; or better, by the affectionate terms with which he consoled his weeping wife. His friends were necessarily refused admission to his room, perfect repose being required for his safety, and they could only learn that he was doing as well as could be expected. He is since better, and, to be brief, he is not lost to the lyric world. A false arm—a miracle of art—will replace the lost and mutilated member.

After having been the first at the *Opera Comique* and the Grand Opera, Roger had decided to devote himself henceforth to the Italian Opera. All had been arranged with M. Calzado, and he would very soon have appeared on the stage where Mario and Tamberlik had achieved their triumphs, and that appearance is only postponed."

Funeral of Yeh.

We omitted to mention, in the summary of Canton news, last mail, that Yeh's body arrived there *on May 14, creating little or no sensation.* The next morning a roomy long-boat was sent for the case in which the coffin was secured, and twenty-four hours afterwards the boat was seen a little below the Cumfa Mew, on the Honan shore, with no other emblem of her burden than a white flag. It was supposed that the body would be carried to the cemetery near the Northeast Gate. The *Friend of China*, in alluding to this subject, says: "Yeh was only 53 years of age, and by the course of nature should have seen many more days. But for the desire which he expressed—to see his native land again—we might almost be disposed to think that he took that which shortened the thread of life. Alas, poor Yeh! he had such an extraordinary method of dealing with the truth that even the expression of his pining may have been, as all his life was, a huge lie. Linguists and boat people in Canton appeared glad at hearing he was no more. 'There will be no ceremony over his removal,' said one of the former class; 'the Emperor has taken away all his titles—he is no more than the commonest Coolie of the streets.' So much for Yeh! $700 freight money from Calcutta to Canton, was a good deal to pay for such a result." Another account says that when the remains were landed they were placed in a temple in the eastern suburb, "where they remained undisturbed till the morning of May 27, when, with the assistance of some English engineers, and attended by a party of English police, the coffin was opened. The body was found to be in a fair state of preservation, though by no means sweet; it was in a leaden coffin, which was enclosed in zinc, and that again secured in a strong teak casing. The Chinese coffin which was prepared for the body was of prodigious dimensions, being seven feet long, four broad, and two deep, and was handsomely decorated. The body was reclothed in full uniform, including hat and boots, and was then placed, with six or eight silk-covered mattresses of very handsome descriptions, in the Chinese coffin; and a supply of various secular wants being placed therein for the use of the deceased, the lid was fastened down, and the whole is now left in charge of his domestics, pending an opportunity for transmission northwards. Much respect was shown by the numerous Chinese officers (nearly every one of rank in the neighborhood of Canton) to the deceased, and sorrow, either real or feigned, found vent, in more than one instance, in tears. The utmost order prevailed, and no objection was evinced to the presence of the foreigners."—*China Telegraph.*

The Death of the Queen of Portugal.

The corporations and dignitaries of State having presented to the King of Portugal addresses of condolence on the occasion of the Queen's death, the King addressed the following letter to the Duke of Terceira, President of the Council:

My Dear Duke: There are few consolations for grief such as that which now afflicts me. It is indeed a hard trial to which Providence has been pleased to subject me. It is sad to have known the greatest of misfortunes at the age of ambition and of the illusions that usually accompany it. I am resigned to my lot, and I will fulfill my duties for what my lot is, and not for what it might have been. To do this I need only the example of the consort I have lost before I had scarcely begun to appreciate the treasure it was my happiness to possess; it was a heart for this world and a soul for Heaven! In the four years of my reign my people and myself have been fellow-sufferers; conscience tells me never to forsake them as they have never forsaken me; for now I look round for consolation I find it only in religion, which commands me to believe and to hope, and in the tears of the Portuguese nation, which flow with my own. Please to transmit the expression of my profound gratitude to the corporations and persons who, in the days of mourning we have passed through, remember that in their midst is one who suffers, and suffers much. Believe in the sentiments of affection and consideration with which I am sincerely penetrated towards you.

D. PEDRO.

The Moral of the Shakespeare Controversy.

From the Saturday Review.

A NEW "AFFAIRE DU COLLIER."

Call no man happy till he dies! Here is a commentator of Shakespeare who all his life has been laboring incessantly at one great object—the illumination by every possible means, from the most imaginative rocket to the most humble candle, of the text of the great poet of humanity. What dark corners dear to bibliographers, what dusty shelves of the bibliopole have not been ransacked and scrutinized, to shed one ray of light, however doubtful, upon those sacred and mysterious pages! Where was a greater commentator on Shakespeare than Mr. Collier? Who has searched more diligently in the dry dust of antique writings, or who has drawn more largely from the fountains of imagination to water that arid soil of Shakespeare's biography than Mr. Collier? Critics have bowed down to him—Emperors have sent their ambassadors to his court. At this moment Bavaria and Russia have each an emissary in England collecting honey from Mr. Collier's Shakespeare-garden. A Lord Chancellor has dedicated a book to the illustrious commentator, the keen-sighted discoverer of the *Tho. Perkins'* folio of 1632. One would have thought Mr. Collier a happy man. *The smallest wish one could have expressed on his behalf* had been at least that one so industrious in his object, and so successful in attaining it, should have enjoyed an old age rendered perpetually green by the laurels he had gathered during a long life of labor. Alas for the vanity of human aspirations! The green leaves of his chaplet are frittering to ashes. Poor Mr. Collier! Is it true that his swans may be geese? Can it be that he has not been able to recognize the farm-yard cackle in the song he listened to with so much complacency, and would fain have fancied to be the last song—or, rather, later than the last song—from the Swan of Avon? One knows what it is to have a fixed idea, and who that has one but can sympathize with Mr. Collier in this curious hoax of the "Ancient Commentator?" It is amusing to find the learned pundits of the British Museum expending their energies and evolving their experiences to prove, not how good a joke Mr. Collier has practiced on the world, but how good a joke Mr. Collier has practiced on the world, but how good a joke the world and some wicked wag have practiced upon him. When one reviews the circumstances, one feels puzzled how a man so marvelously well skilled in ancient documents should have been so marvelously well taken in.

An old bookseller is curious in old books. A parcel has come from the country—what was sent it is not yet known. It is directed to the old bookseller; and among the volumes it contains is one remarkable enough—a volume which, under the name of the Collier folio *Shakespeare*, will probably have a chapter in history to itself next in place to that of a certain diamond necklace—the main difference, perhaps, being in the uncertainty as to who plays the part of Cagliostro in the events which that chapter will record. At the happy nick of time—before the old bibliopole had even thought of entering the purchase in his day-book, much less of exhibiting the volume to his best customers—yet not to soon to have effected the purchase of the said parcel—in steps the Shakespearian Commentator. The ancient bookseller exhibits the old tome. It is a snuffy, ragged, tattering thing, all scribbled over, and besmeared with writing, stains and blots—a worthless copy of Shakespeare's second edition. Can one not fancy the twinkle in the Commentator's eye as he pays down his few unrecorded shillings for the now much-recorded volume, and walks with somewhat hasty steps, perhaps—and, it may be, with not quite composed demeanor—to his home? What happened there? Did he at once sit down to scan its pages, or did he permit the old book to wait in peace for its next appearance in the drama? Whatever happened to the volume, nature ran out her course with the old bookseller. He was struck, so to say, as a warrior on the battle field. A paralytic stroke overtook him in the hallowed precincts of the King's Library in the British Museum. The Commentator, with great delicacy, waited some three years after the decent interment of the bibliopole, and then announced to the world the existence of the besmeared old tome. It seems a pity the announcement had not been made at the time of the transaction. Perhaps the wicked wag with whom the hoax originated might then have been discovered by a direct process of inquiry. As it is, it can only be by direct process that the result will be arrived at—if arrived at it surely will be.

However, the announcement is made, the trumpet is blown, and the volume is ushered into the presence of a public of critics. It was a strange old book. It bore on its outside a name—the name not of Richard but Thomas Perkins. It had been "Tho. Perkins, his booke." The Commentator was all eagerness. He had not even seen anything suspicious in the color of the ink in which the said Tho. Perkins had indorsed his name—had not even smelt a rat or suspected an allusion in the rough sheep or imitation calf, in which the volume had been bound. Stranger than all, he had never, in his eager scrutiny of its pages, detected ten thousand modern pencil-marks—rubbed out, indeed, but not effaced from its margins; nor had he detected, in the simulated hand of the old commentator, and in the very ink that he wrote with, indications which no less sanguine critic could have allowed to escape him in the course of a scrutiny so close as the Commentator's must have been. To be sure, the pencil-marks may, at the time of his scrutiny, have been so exceedingly recent that—as sometimes happens with quite freshly rubbed-out pencil—they may have seemed effaced, when in fact they were but hidden by a loose surface of paper particles, and they may have since then emerged into their present prominence. Be that as it may, we may be quite sure the commentator did not see them—much less did he appreciate the strange discrepancies in the forms of the letters that built up the words by which the wag had replaced the pencil-marks. Least of all, had he apprehended the singular manner by which some of the modern words employed in the emendations betrayed the, after all, [illegible] requirements of the still clever deception.

Clever he undoubtedly was; for even [illegible] that the best emendations are all to be found in the writings or unpublished correspondence of Shakespearian commentators; the selection of these evinces great discrimination, as well as large knowledge. [illegible] a rival in the field of Shakespearian literature at least as capable as himself; and one can hardly wonder at his grasping at any straw, supposing such a suspicion could have crossed his mind. Whether this were so or not, [illegible] from the Commentator's behaviour. He hears that a Mr. Parry had possessed, and had lost, a bescribbled old edition of Shakespeare; and to Mr. Parry the Commentator hies. He is so eager to identify the volume that he even forgets to take it with him. Did he apprehend a possible claim on his treasure-trove? But he takes a *fac-simile* of a part of a page of it, which Mr. Parry recognizes as very like his. Mr. Parry is a gentleman of very ancient family, and happily has not gone the way of the old bibliopole, but is a healthy, hearty old gentleman, with a distinct *recollection of his lost folio, though it did come to his possession* half a century ago; and he remembers no less vividly the circumstances connected with Mr. Collier's interview with him. The donor of the book was a Mr. George Grey. Mr. Collier supposes him to have obtained it at a book-sale at Ufton Court, the seat of a family named Perkins, whom Mr. Collier fain would trace up to Richard Perkins, an actor in Charles I.'s reign—whom he further wishes to identify with a Richard Perkins, Esq., who married a Lady Mervin, and who lived at Ufton Court. It is a pretty story, and, if true, might have given a pedigree to *Mr. Parry's folio* of 1632. In fact, then, Mr. Parry had an old *Shakespeare*, but lost it. Its margins were written all over, and *this* book may have belonged to a person whose name was Perkins. Is not this enough? Thanks to Mr. Parry's excellent memory, love of truth, and urbanity, it has proved not quite enough—at least, if enough for Mr. Collier's purpose—not quite enough for history. Mr. Parry's folio was the edition of 1623—Mr. Collier's is that of 1632. Mr. Parry states that his was a thinner book—the 1632 edition is so. Mr. Parry's volume was in smooth leather, and lettered on the back. Mr. Collier's is in a rough imitation calf, and not lettered at all. Mr. Parry's had no "Tho. Perkins," nor anything else on its cover, and the emendations were cut through by the binding; but they are not so in Mr. Collier's vaunted folio. Mr. Collier need not, then, have feared Mr. Parry's claiming his discovered treasure; and one cannot but regret that he allowed either his eagerness to make him oblivious, or his fears of a possible reclamation to make him cautious of showing his book to Mr. Parry, who, as it was, never saw it till July 13, 1859. Mr. Collier, indeed, has a reminiscence of having shown the book one day out for a walk in a hurried way to Mr. Parry. But Mr. Parry remembers the walk by the fact of his having been crippled at the time by an accident, and emphatically denies to the officers of the British Museum that Mr. Collier had such a book with him. Other circumstances in the case go to prove a weakness of memory on Mr. Collier's part. Without doubt the perpetrator of the forgery has not been slow to avail himself of the facilities afforded him by such a weakness.

One feels disposed to ask whether this same cunning wag who wrote the "Tho. Perkins his booke," on the imitation calf cover of the Collier folio had not some inkling of heraldry, and had not first designed the [illegible] "Perkins" incident in its history, and afterwards [illegible] his victim on the scent of it. Or must one accept the other alternative—that the name of "Tho. Perkins" appearing on the cover of his folio set Mr. Collier himself on the search for an explanation the ingenuity of which is hardly less remarkable than that of the many other ingenious things which adorn the tale? At any rate, the history of this strange forgery will not be pursued any further at present. More, no doubt, will soon be known about it.

Who is so cold-hearted, or so sure of his own strength in presence of the powers of humbug, as not to be able to feel sympathy with the victim of so admirable a hoax? It is true that it was certainly carried too far—the world, and not Mr. Collier only, being fooled for a time by the success of the forgery. One might, for a moment, perhaps, fancy that one had rather be a rogue of so rare a sort than the fool of so unprincipled a roguery. Yet, levity aside, when one considers it, even apart from the morality of the question, a hoax must loose its point, and even its vulgar pleasantry as a practical joke, just in proportion as its machinery consists in deception and verges upon depravity; while in this strange case, whoever has been the perpetrator of the forgery must be a man who has acquired a very rare amount of Shakespearian lore, and has acquired it only to make a use of it as base and despicable as his device to palm it off on the world has proved to be mean and miserable.

Election of Gen. Houston—What South Carolina Thinks of It.

From the Charleston Courier.

As the smoke of the late contest clears away in Texas, it becomes more and more apparent that he has been elected Governor of that State. A few years ago, in consequence of his reputed affiliation with the Know Nothings, and of his decided opposition to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, he lost, apparently, every particle of the popularity he once enjoyed in Texas. In a trial of strength with [illegible], the gentleman whom he has just beaten, he was defeated by something like 10,000 majority, and soon afterwards failed to secure a reelection to the Senate of the United States. Apparently he had completely shuffled off the political coil, and when he delivered his valedictory to the Senate in February, no one believed that Sam would again play a part in the politics of the country. Indeed, Gen. Houston's talk was of philosophical resignation to the inevitable fate of all politicians, and his declarations were of having grown weary of political life, and of having become disgusted with its cares. [illegible]

Destruction of Government Machine-Shops.

From the Washington States, Aug. 9(?)

Quite a destructive conflagration took place just before daybreak this morning, in which three of the large frame machine-shops, immediately north of the north wing of the Capitol, were entirely consumed. The cause of the fire has not yet been satisfactorily ascertained, although it is generally believed to have been the work of an incendiary. It seems that out of four watchmen employed on the premises three were on duty at the time. [illegible] about 3 o'clock, they had gone the rounds through the shops, and all seemed right. At [illegible] o'clock, however, the northwest end of the building was discovered to be on fire, and every attempt to prevent the spread of the flames was fruitless.

Several of our fire companies were soon upon the ground, but the material of the shops was so light and inflammable, that their services were limited to saving the adjoining buildings. The shops destroyed were not, in themselves, of very great value; but the powerful and costly machinery [illegible] dollars. [illegible] the injuries sustained by the [illegible] learned. An enormous lathe, used for turning the marble columns of the Capitol [illegible] original cost of which was [illegible]. A large amount of the beautiful Tennessee marble, ready cut in slabs, [illegible] moved to-day, was also [illegible] bricks, which cost $2,500 each, were so much injured as to be unfit for use. It was regarded as very fortunate that the construction of the sheds was so light that they did not retain the heat long enough to have completely ruined the tools and machinery. Had the buildings been more substantial, the loss would have been exceedingly heavy. This fire will doubtless have the effect of causing a more vigilant watch to be kept over the public property in and around Washington.

Interesting Marine Survey.—The Navy Department is in receipt of dispatches from Hong Kong, May 26, from Lieut. Brooke, commanding the United States schooner Fenimore Cooper. The Fenimore Cooper sailed some months since from San Francisco on a voyage of observation and survey of the route from California to China. Much valuable information has been gained by this voyage, including a table of chronometrical differences of all the points on the route between San Francisco and Hong Kong, as well as a more accurate chart of the islands, rocks, &c., that lie upon the route. The crew of the Cooper were all well, and the vessel would soon put to sea again for a voyage of observation among the islands on the coast of Japan, from which much useful scientific and nautical information is expected.—*National Intelligencer.*

Humboldt, in an Essay on Meteors, remarks that they are apt to occur at periodic times, among which Aug. 10, Nov. 12 to 14, and 27 to 29. The recent "meteoric explosion" near Troy, says the Albany *Journal*, was on the 11th of August. Maybe there will be "more of the same sort" at the other dates.

NEW BOOKS.

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES—CONTAINING SKETCHES, PERSONAL, BIOGRAPHICAL AND POLITICAL, OF PROMINENT CANDIDATES FOR THE PRESIDENCY IN 1860. By D. W. BARTLETT. New-York: A. B. BURDICK. 1859.

The idea of making a catalogue raisonné of all the possible Presidents in the country is by no means a bad one, and Mr. BARTLETT has made up out of the materials at his hands a valuable guide for politicians for the next nine months. Considering how many men there are among us who devote themselves to politics as a business, and the inducements held out by the Presidency, it is rather surprising that the list of aspirants for what Mayor WOOD calls the "highest of earthly dominations," is not a much longer one. Mr. BARTLETT has been able to muster on his roll but twenty-one Presidential candidates, hardly half a candidate for each State in the Union. Mr. BUCHANAN is not included in the list, nor Gen. CASS. Mr. SEWARD heads the list—a position to which he is properly entitled, in a chronological arrangement; while Col. FREMONT, who ought to have been placed second by virtue of his having been once honored with a nomination, is placed at the end. Next to Seward comes Douglas, then Chase, Bates, Dickinson, Bell, Hale, A. H. Stephens, Banks, Jo Lane, McLean, Wise, Hunter, Wilson, Davis, Orr, Botts, Hammond, Cobb, Breckinridge, Fremont. There is no partiality shown in the arrangement of the candidates, and we cannot discover that the author has any political predilection himself towards the candidates. It is worth while to see who and what these candidates are, what part of the country they come from, and what circumstances and conditions of life are most favorable to the production of statesmen calculated to gain the confidence and esteem of their fellow-citizens. Of these candidates, Vermont, New-York, Connecticut, Tennessee, Pennsylvania and North Carolina claim one each, Georgia three, Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Kentucky and South Carolina two, and Virginia four. The law furnishes sixteen of the candidates, the army two, and the workshop three; all but five had the advantages of a collegiate education, and of these five one was trained at West Point, and three picked up their education, "as pigeons peas," where they they could find it. So that if any one wishes to put himself in training for the Presidency, the safer plan would be to graduate at a college and then study law. We have had Presidents, and good ones, too, who did not pursue that course; but, out of college-bred lawyers, it seems, our candidates are chiefly selected.

Mr. BARTLETT gives some very interesting sketches of the personal appearance and habits of the candidates. Mr. SEWARD is remarkable for his perfect *nonchalance* and self-possession under trying circumstances:

"Who ever saw WILLIAM H. SEWARD excited? He is never to be provoked by friend or enemy, and is either devoid of all sensibility, or has a spirit which can triumph over, soar above the common infirmities of poor human nature. We have seen Mr. SEWARD on two very trying occasions. One, when Mr. HALE, his friend and seat-mate, thought it his duty to severely criticize his vote on the Army bill, (this was in the Winter of 1857-8,) and in which criticism he was very personal. Mr. SEWARD sat composedly in his seat during the painful review of his brother Senator, and rose to reply as pleasantly and as quietly as he ever did in his life.

On another occasion, when the Senate sat late in the night on the Cuban bill—last Spring—Mr. TOOMBS made a fierce, and we must say disgraceful attack upon Mr. SEWARD, calling him, among other names, "a tuppenny demagogue." During the entire harangue by the Georgian Senator, Mr. SEWARD twirled his spectacles, unconsciously, and in his reply was slow, freezingly cold, and never for a moment addressed or looked at Mr. TOOMBS. These facts show that Mr. SEWARD purposely refuses in public to allow himself to be angered by personalities or to offer them personalities. He guards constantly against the temptation to offend in this particular. He has often been accused by ardent Republicans of lacking courage, physical courage, and that he did not reply to the attacks of his Southern enemies with sufficient spirit. It is a mistake to ascribe this conduct of Mr. SEWARD to cowardice. It is the result of deliberate thought in him—and if it is mistaken policy, then of course it is to be set down as a blunder, not a vice.

When Mr. SEWARD speaks, he again disappoints the stranger. There is no manner, none of the acts of the orator are to be seen. He leans against the top of his chair, and in an easy, conversational manner talks to the Senate, all the time swinging his spectacles to and fro as if at the fireside."

"Mr. SEWARD is no orator as the words ordinarily understood. He has little or no animation, no address, no impressiveness. It is *the thoughts*, the ideas of his speeches, which make them so powerful, so widely popular. Almost any one of his speeches *reads* better than it delivers. Mr. SEWARD, long ago, must have lost all ambition to become merely an orator—if he ever at any time indulged in such an ambition. He speaks not to the few hundreds who can hear his voice, as he well knows; but to millions outside the walls of the Capitol. And so he studies his speeches, makes them truly great, and worth reading by anybody and everybody, then commits them to memory, and recites them in the Senate, that they may go with the official stamp upon them to the millions of readers in the free States.

Mr. SEWARD has long been popular in Washington—personally, we mean—even among his political enemies. When he first came to Washington, it was with difficulty that he got a pew in one of the fashionable churches of the capital. Association with him was then thought to be contamination; but, long since, his hospitality, his high-mindedness, and his charitable nature, have won for him not only the respect, but the love of many of the citizens of Washington, and some at least of the citizens of the far Southern States."

DOUGLAS.

"Mr. DOUGLAS is a man of very short stature, but of large body, and a frame and constitution capable of great endurance. He lives in Washington half the year, where he has a handsome residence, and the other half in Illinois among his constituents, where he has a country mansion. The mother of Mr. DOUGLAS, who was so *faithful* to him and whom he has never ceased to love and reverence, still lives, and has witnessed his rise from the cabinet maker's shop to the senatorial chair."

CHASE.

"In his personal appearance, Mr. CHASE is somewhat imposing, for he is tall, of large proportions, with a large head and face, a fine port, dignified bearing, and an eye of quick intelligence. Through his entire career, whether at the bar, in Congress, or in the gubernatorial chair, Mr. CHASE has never for an instant compromised the integrity or dignity of his character.

One of the finest of his Senatorial speeches was made Feb. 3, 1854, in reply to a severe attack of Mr. DOUGLAS upon himself and two or three other gentlemen, who had issued an address to the people upon the Kansas-Nebraska act."

HALE.

"In person, Senator HALE is burly, bluff-looking, with a clear eye, and a hearty grasp of the hand for his friends. His colloquial powers are of a splendid order, and he is a rare humorist, genial, sparkling, and kindly. He laughs with the foibles and shortcomings of the world—not at them; and his laugh is pure and silvery. Married in early life to Miss LUCY H. LAMBERT, of Berwick, Me., (a lady who combines rare attainments of mind, beauties of character, and personal charms,) he has ever found his highest happiness in his own domestic circle, which is now graced by two accomplished daughters, just budding into womanhood.

Mr. HALE has long been a favorite in the Senate with men of all parties. Whenever it is known beforehand that he is going to speak—no matter what the subject may be—he is sure to gather a crowded audience. He is one of the most popular men in the country, for his satire has never a spice of cruelty in it. His jolly humor, everlasting good nature, and natural love of fair play, make him friends wherever he is, no matter if he be among his bitterest Southern enemies."

STEPHENS.

"When Mr. STEPHENS rises to speak there is a sort of electric communication among the audience, as if something was about to be uttered that was worth listening to. The loungers take their seats and the talkers become silent, thus paying an involuntary compliment to Mr. STEPHENS' talents and high claims as a gentleman. At first his voice is scarcely distinguishable, but in a few moments you are surprised at its volume, and you are soon convinced that his lungs are in perfect order; and as his ideas flow, you are not surprised at the rapt attention he commands. His style of speaking is singularly polished, but he conceals his art, and appears, to the superficial observer, to be eloquent by inspiration."

BANKS.

"Few men in the country have, in these latter days of politics, been as successful, even when circumstances are untoward, as Gov. BANKS. He is known by the people as a lucky man. He succeeded in whatever he undertakes. He has risen from an obscure young man to be Speaker of the National House of Representatives, and Governor of one of the first States of the Union. What may not such a man expect if he be ambitious?

Mr. BANKS was born in Waltham, Mass., Jan. 30, 1816, where he received a common school education. At a very early age he was placed to work in a cotton mill in his native town, as a common hand. His father was an overseer in the same mill. Here he remained for some time, but not liking the business left the mill, and learned the trade of machinist. While thus engaged, a strolling theatrical company passed through Waltham, and young BANKS was so much taken with their acting, that he learned to perform several parts himself. He succeded so well that a tempting offer was made to him to follow the fortunes of the company. He was sufficiently wise to refuse the offer. There can be no doubt that to this dramatic corps Mr. BANKS owes much of his after success. They taught him much of that gracefulness which, to this day, distinguishes him as an orator and a presiding officer.

BANKS now joined a village lyceum and made himself a ready speaker—then delivered temperance speeches, and at last drifted into politics as a Democrat. He edited a village paper in Waltham, a Democratic paper, and Mr. POLK gave him an office in the Boston Custom-house. In attending political meetings Mr. BANKS often acted as presiding officer, and it was soon discovered that he possessed a remarkable talent for such a post. In 1849 Mr. BANKS was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and put himself down in the list of members as a "machinist." The very next year he turned to the law—in 1851 was chosen speaker of the State Legislature, and was a prominent advocate of the coalition between the Democrats and Free Soilers. This was his first step out of the Democratic Party towards Republicanism. The next year he was reëlected Speaker, and in the Autumn was elected to Congress. While in Congress during his first term, he voted against the Kansas-Nebraska bill, though he was one of those Democrats who *voted to take the bill up*, a movement which insured its final success.

In 1854 Mr. BANKS was taken up by the Americans and Republicans, and sent again to Congress, where, after a memorable *two months'* contest, yet fresh in the reader's memory, he was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives. No man has ever surpassed, if one has ever equalled him, as a Speaker of that turbulent body, and he left the post with the highest honors. He was reëlected to Congress, but, after taking his seat and remaining a month at Washington, he resigned it to assume the Governorship of Massachusetts, to which office the people of the State had elected him by a tremendous majority.

He was reëlected in the Fall of 1858 by a heavy majority, and at this time fills the Governor's chair. This, in a few words, is Gov. BANKS' political career. As a politician, he has shown himself shrewd, as a presiding officer prompt, graceful, and commanding, and as an administrator, a governor, he has proved himself to be a man of rare genius. This, in fact, is Governor BANK'S *forte*. He has a genius *for governing men*—that most rare of all gifts. He cannot be said to have made a political blunder in his life, speaking after the fashion of political men."

JO LANE.

"In his personal appearance Mr. LANE is dignified and commanding. He is uniformly good natured and his intimate friends assert that in his judgments of men and political parties he is very fair. He is tall, with a fine forehead, greyish hair, and florid complexion. As a speaker, we have remarked, he is not distinguished, though he is perfectly at his ease while delivering a speech in Congress."

COL. ORR.

"In his personal appearance Col. ORR is not, perhaps, prepossessing; though his great, black eye and fine open face show the force and power of his intellect. He is large in person, and not particularly graceful in his actions or appearance. He has a certain dignity, however, which enforces attention if he is the orator of the occasion, and obedience if he is the presiding officer."

But it is not in personal sketches that Mr. BARTLETT excels; his object appears to be to give as nearly and as concisely as possible, the leading political characteristics of his subjects, and to show their present relations to the existing political parties; and, doing this, he has succeeded very well.

LIFE AND LIBERTY IN AMERICA; OR, SKETCHES OF A TOUR IN THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA IN 1857-8. By CHARLES MACKAY, LL. D., F. S. A. New-York: HARPER & BROS. 1859.

Mr. MACKAY is a very amiable gentleman, and we do not use the adjective in the sense in which he states that it is used in this country as an equivalent for stupid. "He came to this country, as he informs us in his preface, neither to carp, to sneer, nor to caricature, but with an honest love of liberty, and a sincere desire to judge for himself, and to tell the truth, as to the results of the great experiment of self-government," &c., &c. We do not question the sincerity of Mr. MACKAY'S desire to tell the truth, to judge for himself, and so forth; but for a traveler to tell the truth requires something more than a sincere desire; he must have a quick eye, a sharp ear, and be able to distinguish the veracities which he encounters from the nightmares of his prejudices; he must possess the faculty of making a distinction between the things he has learned by hearsay and the things which present themselves for his observation. But these qualifications Mr. MACKAY does not appear to have been endowed with. His intentions were, no doubt, good, and there is nothing to complain of in his misrepresentations, as they were manifestly the result of an incapacity to see things as they were, or to describe them accurately. Mr. MACKAY landed in New-York in the latter part of October, and proceeded at once to the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he must have lodged several weeks, and he must have had abundant opportunities for seeing Broadway, as he appears to have devoted a good deal of time to that famous thoroughfare, for he attempts to make a special description of its beauties and characteristics.

"Bond Street is," says Mr. MACKAY, "no more to be compared to Broadway for beauty, extent, life, bustle, and wealth, than a dingy old farthing of the reign of GEORGE III. to a bright new sovereign of the days of Queen VICTORIA. There is no street in London that can be declared superior, or even equal, all things considered, to Broadway. It is a street *sui generis*, combining in itself the characteristics of the Boulevard des Italiens at Paris, and of Cheapside or Fleet Street in London, with here and there a dash of Whitechapel or the Minories, and here and there a dash of Liverpool and Dublin. It is longer, more crowded, and fuller of fine buildings than the Boulevard des Italiens; it is as bustling as Cheapside; and, more than all, it has a sky above it as bright as the sky of Venice. Its aspect is thoroughly Parisian. Were it not for the old familiar name of Smith, Jones, and Brown, over the doors of the stores and warehouses, and the English placards and advertisements that everywhere meet the eye, the stranger might fancy himself under the maximized Government and iron grip of NAPOLEON III., instead of being under that of the minimized and mild Government of an American Republic—a Government so infinitesimally light in its weight, and carried on by persons so little known, that strangers in this, the 'Empire State,' as it is called, and even the citizens themselves, are scarcely more cognizant of the name of the Governor than a Londoner is of the name of the High-Sheriff of Flintshire or of the Lord-Lieutenant of Merioneth."

He must, of course, have seen Broadway, or how could he write in this glowing manner of its gorgeousness and beauty. After two or three more pages of exuberant praise of our great street, he says: "Enough for the present on the street architecture of Broadway. A few words on its physical and moral aspects, are necessary to complete the picture. *On each side of the street are rows of American elm, with here and there a willow or a mountain ash.*" It is difficult to understand how Mr. MACKAY could have made so great a mistake. There is nothing like a row of trees in the whole extent of the street; there is not a mountain ash on it, and but a few straggling trees in the upper part of it. But a mistake of this kind is of very little importance, except as indicating the unreliability of the author when he attempts to make a local description. In his chapter on American slang, he falls into a good many mistakes, which an intelligent journalist ought not to have been liable to:

First of all, he says, I cite a few words that have lost in America their original English meaning.

To exercise means to agitate, vex, or trouble. Thus it is said of a senator in Congress that he is *exercised* by the great question he is about to bring forward, or that Mr. —— was much *exercised* by an attack upon him in a newspaper.

Bright means "clever." A clever man, or a man of talent, would in America be called a "bright" man.

Clever means "amiable and courteous." A "clever" captain is one who is friendly, attentive and polite to his passengers. Among the recommendations sometimes advertised in the Mississippi and Ohio steamboats is that the captain and clerk are the "cleverest" on the line, and for this reason agreeable to the ladies.

Amiable means "stupid." A member of the House of Representatives, and a most worthy man, was highly offended at hearing his friend called "amiable" by an Englishman. He thought the phrase implied a reproach or a sneer, and declared that the word "amiable" was synonymous with what in English slang is called "spooney." "You may call a woman 'amiable,'" said he, "but not a man."

Skinflint, which in England signifies "over-sensitive," in America means "stingy and parsimonious."

Smart means "sharp." A smart man is one who would do a dishonest act in business if he could manage to keep on the safe side and avoid the law.

Among the pure Americanisms may be cited the following:

To honeyfugle, to gloze, flatter, bamboozle, or "take in."

High falutin or *high aerlooten* signifies high-flown, exaggerated, and bombastic in speech or writing.

To loaf, to idle or dawdle.

A loafer, a dawdler or idler.

Splurge, a display, an outburst of expenditure, such as to create a sensation among the by-standers or witnesses.

To make a splurge may be rendered by the common English vulgarism, "to cut a dash."

To cave in, to give way, to collapse.

To stump, to address public meetings in the open air—a phrase derived from the fact that popular orators in most circumstances often stand on stumps of trees, as the most available platforms.

To stump a State, to go on a tour of political agitation through a State.

Platform, the recognized principles and creed of a political party. This phrase is of English origin, and is to be found in the political tracts and in the sermons of the days of CROMWELL.

Buncombe or *Bunkum*. A diffuse and angry orator having made a somewhat irrational and very unnecessary speech in the House of Representatives at Washington, where nobody thought it worth while to contradict him, was afterward asked by a friend, who met him in Pennsylvania-avenue, why he had made such a display. "I was not speaking to the House," he replied; "I was speaking to Buncombe"—a county or district by the majority of whose votes he had been elected. Hence Buncombe or Bunkum has become a phrase in America, and, to some extent, in England also, to express that extra parliamentary oratory which appeals to the passions or prejudices of the outside people, or sections of the people, and not to the reason and sound sense of a deliberative assembly.

To vamose, to decamp or vanish.

Pile, a fortune.

To make a pile, to make a fortune.

Swanger, a dandy or "swell."

A muss, a slight quarrel or disturbance.

A cuss, a curse—applied to a person.

A mean cuss, a cursedly mean person.

Mung, sham, false, pretended.

Bim—Hit him *bim* in the eye—*i. e.*, right in the eye.

Realize—Realizing. It is a favorite pulpit phrase to say that a person has a "realizing sense of the goodness of God."

Dépôt, a railway station.

Fizzle, a slight quarrel or controversy.

A stampede, a rush, a multitudinous exit.

Socdologer, a knock-down blow. There is a species of fish-hook of this name.

To overslaugh, a word apparently derived from the German or old English, like onslaught, and signifying to strike over.

Rocks, money—a Californian phrase.

To squirm, to wriggle like a worm.

To tote, to carry.

To tote the plunder, a slang phrase for "carry the luggage."

To wilt, to wither.

Wilted, withered.

Go-a-headative, progressive, "fast."

A dough-face, a man easily moved to change his opinion; a person to be wrought upon and modeled to any particular shape, like a piece of dough.

Boss, a master; "a boss barber," "a boss butcher," are common expressions.

Shyster, a blackguard.

Cracker, a biscuit.

Nut anvil, a nut-cracker.

Among other Americanisms that strike the attention of a stranger, though doubtless they would not be noticed by a native-born American of the highest culture and refinement, simply from the fact of the familiarity, are such mispronunciations as "ben" for "been," "air" for "are," and "wuz" for "were;" "ant-*eye*-slavery" for "anti-slavery," "Eye-taly" for "Italy," "Eye-talian" for "Italian," "dye-plomatic" for "diplomatic," and invariably "*myself*" for the more subdued mode in which we in the "old country" pronounce these two egotistical syllables. "Engine" is generally "en-*gine*," though "machine" retains the English pronunciation.

Among the phrases which Mr. MACKAY puts in to the mouths of Americans is that of "Britisher," for an Englishman, which we are sure he never cou'd have heard in any part of the Union He had seen the word in the books of other English travelers in America, and imagined he heard it here. But it is an English invention; it is never used in any part of the country, and Mr. MACKAY thought no doubt he had heard it, because other travelers had accused us of using it.

In his chapter on "American Literature, Art and Science," Mr. MACKAY is much more complimentary than we could have expected him to be; indeed, there are few of our writers who would venture to express so favorable an opinion as the following:

"For the last quarter of a century the United States have produced as many eminent poets, historians, philosophers, and essayists as Great Britain herself. In every department of literature Americans have entered the lists of Fame, and competed for the prizes, and no one can say that they have competed in vain, or failed to pay back to England a portion of the delight and instruction which our modern as well as our ancient literature, like a beneficent fountain on the wayside, has afforded to all who chose to drink of her gushing waters. In their poetry, which was formerly but little more than a faint echo of the poetry of the old land, the Americans have imbued themselves with the color and with the spirit of their own clime, and, in growing more national, have become more original."

It is hard to find fault with so well meaning a visitor as Mr. MACKAY, or to criticize a book which has so little in it to provoke resentment or stimulate curiosity. Englishmen have a chronic incapacity to write sensibly on American affairs; they will perversely imagine that we are different from what we are, and then quarrel with us for disappointing their expectations. If DICKENS, in the full flush of his genius made a failure in attempting to describe us, what could be expected of Mr. MACKAY? The great fault of his book is its hopeless dullness; in the dead level of its weary heaviness, we are disposed to believe that it surpasses all other books on America that have been written or published since BASIL HALL'S weary platitudes astonished and disgusted the American public thirty years ago.

A FIRST LESSON IN NATURAL HISTORY. By ACTAEA. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co. 1859.

This little volume of eighty-two pages is evidently the production of a lady, who has learned her facts from observation below high-water mark, and had her conclusions verified by consultation with AGASSIZ. In a style calculated to interest children, she details the habits of three classes of radiate animals—the Polyps, (sea-anemones and corals;) the Medusæ (jelly-fishes;) and the Echinoderms, (star-fishes, sea-urchins and sea-cucumbers.) She does her work pleasantly, and, we hope, will be tempted to give another lesson at an early day.

Books Received.

FORTY-FOUR YEARS OF THE LIFE OF A HUNTER; Being Reminiscences of MESHACH BROWNING, A Maryland Hunter; roughly written down by Himself. Illustrated. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1859.

THIRTY YEARS IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS; OR, THE ADVENTURES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN. New-York: H. DAYTON. 1859.

THE NATIONAL ORATOR: A SELECTION OF PIECES FOR THE USE OF YOUNG STUDENTS IN SCHOOLS AND ACADEMIES. By CHARLES NORTHEND. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1859.

C. JULIUS CÆSAR'S COMMENTARIES ON THE GALLIC WAR. ELUCIDATED BY ENGLISH NOTES, CRITICAL AND EXPLANATORY. By N. C. BROOKS, A. M. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co. 1859.

RECREATIONS OF A SOUTHERN BARRISTER, WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY THE Rev. T. G. JONES. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1859.

GERMANY; By Mme. the Baroness DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN. With Notes and Appendices by O. W. WIGHT, A. M.; 2 Vols. New-York: DERBY & JACKSON. 1859.

A POPULAR TREATISE ON GEMS, IN REFERENCE TO THEIR SCIENTIFIC VALUE; A GUIDE FOR THE TEACHER OF THE NATURAL SCIENCES, THE LAPIDARY, JEWELER AND AMATEUR. By Dr. L. C. FEUCHTWANGER. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co. 1859.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1859.

There is little falling off in the number of cattle received, which keeps up to nearly a thousand head above the weekly average last year. The light weights which greatly diminishes the aggregate amount of dressed meat, together with a better demand this year, renders it possible to sell this continued large influx of cattle at some price, and the yards are pretty well cleared out to-night.... The arrivals of cows are reported at about the same figures as for several weeks past. Purchases have been rather more free during the week and prices a shade better, but the supply is still beyond the wants of the market.... The receipts of veal calves is unusually large for this season of the year, and the sales of the largest and fattest have been rather quicker; ordinary qualities the same as last week.... Sheep and lambs are very abundant, but many of them sent forward are only in fair feeding condition, and several sales have been made to farmers for this purpose. Owing to the scarcity of right good lambs they are worth a little more than last week. Common grades scarcely sell as well. There is a considerable supply still in the yards, of ordinary quality.... Swine are brought in faster than wanted as the demand is dull, and prices rather declining.... The following table, carefully compiled from our notes gathered at all the City yards, including also the cattle received and retailed at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 16.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,508	201	710	16,113	4,431
Previous week	4,721	218	607	12,600	5,010
Same w'k last. y'r	3,230	185	563	13,724	7,722
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 26,053. Total number received the previous week, 23,148; an increase of 2,905.

Of the 4,508 fresh bullocks, 3,612 were yarded at Forty fourth-street. The balance were distributed: 830 sold at Bergen; 66 at BROWNING'S, and 41 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 49 at CHAMBERLIN'S on Robinson-street. Of the 3,612 bullocks at the Forty-fourth-street yards the present week, so far as we could ascertain from the owners or salesmen, and from the yard-book, there came from Illinois, 1,134; from Kentucky, 316; from New-York State, 635; from Ohio 761; from Canada, 30; from Indiana, 191; from Michigan, 119; from Pennsylvania, 42; from Missouri, 371; and reported from Kansas, 14. Illinois supplied very nearly half of all the cattle received at Forty-fourth street. We do not understand how fourteen cattle should come from Kansas, and judge this is a mistake, as there is a far better demand westward from that territory.... The 3,612 cattle yarded at Forty fourth-street came into market by the following routes: By the Hudson River Railroad, 1,740; by Erie Railroad, 899; by Hudson River Boats, 600; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 306; and by the Harlem Railroad, 67.

THE CATTLE MARKET TO-DAY.

Tuesday and Wednesday were all that could be desired for cattle market, so far as the weather was concerned. The sales of Tuesday were not large, and were mainly of the better class, of which there was an evident scarcity. For these 10½c. and, in some cases, even more was paid. When it was found, this morning, that the numbers of this one market footed up 3,612 head against 3,311 of last week, holders manifested a little nervousness to get rid of their stock, and the market was tolerably brisk for a while at last week's rates for the few remaining good cattle, and a decline on the "dry bones," or, more properly speaking, a poorer class was offered, to-day, and consequently brought lower prices. While a few of the pick of some really good droves, brought 10½c. to be weighed, and some sellers claim near 11c. on a bullock or two, it is certain that very good steers sold at 9c.@9½c., and for bones, with a little tough muscle, requiring fat from some other source to cook it in, 5c.@5½c. was all that was claimed, and enough too. Taking the average of the entire transaction, to-day and yesterday, as we have noted them down, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparing, are about as follows:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
Best quality offered	10½c.@10¾c.	10c. @10½c.
Medium quality	9c. @ 9½c.	9c. @ 9½c.
Poor quality	7½c.@ 8½c.	7¾c.@ 8½c.
Poorest quality	5c. @5½@ c.	5½c.@ 6½c.
General selling prices	8c. @ 9½c.	8c. @10c.
Average of all sales	8½c.@ —	8¾c.@ —

Most of the cattle men complain that prices are ruinously low, but as compared with the corresponding week of last year, they are the same, and about high enough for a favorable comparison with fish, eggs, and vegetables, now abundant. They are also as high as the present price of mess beef would indicate. For good beef, 10c.@10½c. is a very fair price, and scallawags are dear at almost any price. We have seldom seen the cattle run poorer than to-day.

....There was no little excitement in the yards to-day over the failure of NATHAN & KEILER, a Jewish firm, engaged in wholesale butchering, and reports of bare-faced swindling were current. They bought largely one and two weeks ago, paying with checks dated ahead, and are reported to have put their cattle out of their hands as fast as possible. Their known liabilities to cattle men are some $14,000. A single cattle broker is a sufferer to the tune of $1,800, and others are losers of $200 to $1,000. As things now look, this is not a failure; the cattle were bought for cash, but a day or two asked, on some pretence. A legal investigation will bring out the facts.... Most of the cattle of to-day were in the hands of original owners, brokers choosing to rely upon their accustomed commission, rather than invest in such uncertain stock as live-stock proves to be of late.... The yards were just cleared to-night, leaving an open road.

We give below a few of the transactions as indicating the general state of the market:

T. C. EASTMAN sold 81 Ohio cattle for TAYLOR, MILLER & Co., 64 of which, fed by ATKINSON, and rated 7¾ cwt., brought 9½c. The balance ran out at 8c. Those fed by ATKINSON were nice, fat, killing steers.

R. BRENNER, for J. DALEY, 45 fair Missouri steers, of about 6¾ cwt., at 8½c.

W. H. HARRIS sold CUNNINGHAM'S 90 Kentucky grade Durhams, at 8c.@10c. They were in pretty good flesh, and would dress say 700 weight.

J. H. WILLIAMS sold 42 cattle from Easton, Penn., on account of JAMES SCOTT, at 8c.@9c. They were light, thin 5½-cwt. steers. Also, 48 of JOHN DALEY'S Missouri stock, of 6½ cwt., at 8½c.@10c. And 51 very common Indiana grass cattle, of 6½ cwt., at 8c.

Among J. T. ALEXANDER'S droves of this week was a choice lot of 104 Illinois steers, the brand of which showed them to be his own feeding. They were in good demand by buyers of nice cattle about 10c. through. ANGEVINE & SHEDDER took 8 of the pick at *10½c., to be weighed*. The drove were rated 8 cwt., and bore the palm in quality to-day, for a large well-fed lot.

AYRAULT & BRO. sold 64 fair Michigan steers of 6 cwt., for DUNN & BRO., at 8c @9½c. Also, 47 Indiana cattle for MILLER & Co., at 9c.@10c., on 7 cwt. of good beef.

JAS. MURRAY sold on his own account 16 decent Indiana steers of 7 cwt., at 9c.@10c.

BEACH & BRAY sold sundry lots, among which were 34 light Indiana steers for MONTGOMERY, at 7½c.@9c., and 30 Indiana cattle for S. D. FISHER, at about the same rates on like quality. Also, 18 light State steers for J. BARBER, at 8c.@9c.; and 17 thin Michigan steers for BAILEY, at 7c.@8c. In addition to these they sold several lots at Bergen Hill.

H. HURD bought 45 pretty good Ohio and Illinois steers of 7¾ cwt., on which he hoped to make more than the ordinary selling commission, but failed to *come up to it by disposing of them on the best possible terms*, viz.: 8c.@9½c., and 10c. for a few of the tops.

J. A. MERRITT worked off 113 Illinois steers for ALEXANDER & FITCH, at $62 each; or say 9¼c. on near 6¾ cwt. Commonish quality.

VALENTINE & MARTIN sold 112 common Illinois steers, of 6 cwt., at about $50 each. They belonged to J. B. HUNTER, and were reputed to be corn-fed, but one would not suppose it without being told of the fact.

T. BLOOMER sold a part of JOHN BRYANT'S drove, at 8½c.@9½c. They were of medium flesh—Ohio steers; also, one pair of premium steers, fed by Col. FIELD, of North Salem, N. Y., for $240. They were fat and heavy, and probably brought near 11c. ₽ ℔.

P. F. CAREY, for L. P. BUDLONG, 16 fair 6 cwt. steers, at 8c.

HUBBELL & PARSONS shipped 200 Missouri cattle from Kansas City on the 25th of July, which HARNED & GURNEY were selling to-day. Mr. A. HILLHOUSE, of Ohio, who had been mining at Pike's Peak, and who found it didn't pay, and wanted to return, brought them in over the following routes, stopping and changing at the points named: They were shipped down the Missouri River 400 miles to Alton, thence by cars to Springfield, on the Great Western Railroad; and so on to Toledo, Lafayette and Dunkirk; then over the Erie Road to Campville and Port Jervis. They weighed about 13 cwt. when they started, and were rated 5 cwt. here, and rather thin fleshed at that. GURNEY was getting 8½c.@8c. for them. 20 of the tailings sold at $30 each.

HOAG & SHERMAN, for MCCOY, 86 common Missouri cattle, of 6¾ cwt.@7 cwt., at 7c.@9c.

WHITE & SON, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 82 Illinois steers, of just average quality, rated 6¾ cwt., at 8c.@10c., and 85 fairish Ohio cattle, for J. MCCONNELL, at the same prices.

MEAD & HOLCOMB sold 95 pretty decent Illinois stock for PACKER, at 7c.@9c., calling them about 6¼ cwt., and 74 Ohio steers, of ordinary quality, for DAVIDSON, at 7c.@8½c.

MILCH COWS.

The market has not been so largely overstocked during the past week, but there are more cows in the City than can be sold. There is a slight improvement in the demand, and a better prospect ahead, so cow dealers hope. A very fair cow can now be had for $35@$40, with $50@$65 for fancy or extra animals. There is plenty of ordinary stock at $25@$30 each. Good cows are $10 per head lower than they were three months ago.

VEAL CALVES.

These are doing a little better during the cool weather. The receipts held good, but were calves brought in, of a fat [illegible] would command [illegible] last week. The general prices are 4½c.@5½c., while few of the pick at 6c.

At BROWNING'S there were 200 to 300 stock calves brought in from Delaware County, New-York, 200 of which were brought by F. O. Neil, who takes them to South Jersey to sell among the farmers. They were about 10 weeks old, and are worth in the neighborhood of $7 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The very large number of 16,113 live sheep and lambs has been received during the past week, notwithstanding which prices have been kept about as last week, or if anything a little better for good lambs. We noticed one lot of fat lambs, which would weigh about 75 lbs. live, offered at $3 50 each, or about 5¼c. ₽ ℔. Dressed lamb can be bought in Washington Market at 8c. ₽ ℔ by the carcass. ALLERTON'S receipts were 600, and not all sold. Market began pretty good this morning, but fell off by noon.

The receipts of stock at BROWNING'S for the past week has been very large, numbering 5,613, received from the following sources, and brought in by the below named stockmen, viz: from New-York, 2,220, of which 305 were by G. Surlis; 236 by R. McGraw; 110 W. Hall; 308, H. Todd; 67, A. M. Culver; 30, Le Ben; 168, Dibble and Sherman; 44, Canoe and Yager; 108, I. W. Sicks; 173, J. Davis; 85, Smith and Bamber; 60, J. Leeber; 113, W. Lane; 100, J. Bullion; 67, E. Niles; 378, O. Hallett; 60, C. W. Grantier; 73, W. McCeaver; 238, P. Killner; 208, S. Barker; 192, B. Cook; 100, A. M. Taylor; 4, S. White. From Ohio, 2,018, brought in, 167 by E. W. Haskins; 220, Baker and Toyner; 203, T. Hoseberry; 179, R. McGraw; 204, E. W. Gill; 349, Mager and Materwell; 80, I. W. Perry; 179, W. Hamilton; 101, J. Simmons. From Michigan, 124 by W. N. Bartlett; from New-Jersey, 101 by C. B. Holcomb; 110 A. Robbins, and 79 by Kent & Schoop. From Canada, 106 by R. McGraw.

There was a good supply on sale this morning, including some 750 which came in this morning, and will enter into the figures of next week. Stock mostly thin and poor. Lambs do better than sheep.

R. H. HUME reports sales of

178 sheep & lambs	$540 29	55 lambs		$148 37
89 sheep & lambs	276 25	30 lambs		75 00
173 sheep & lambs	567 49	238 lambs		701 00
202 sheep & lambs	744 99	100 lambs		317 25
119 lambs	364 27	126 lambs		350 00
Total		1,361		$4,083 01

Sales by THOS. C. LARKIN:

126 sheep & lambs	$386 40	134 sheep		$510 50
205 sheep & lambs	431 39	87 lambs		405 75
114 sheep & lambs	282 57	130 lambs		408 12
126 sheep & lambs	429 00	54 lambs		146 75
191 sheep & lambs	589 75	85 lambs		231 50
150 sheep & lambs	537 50	154 lambs		549 00
Total		$1,626		$6,276 61

JAMES MCCARTHY reports sales of 1,355 head at $2 75 @$4 50 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW have been doing a large business during the week, as will be seen by the figures below. Their pens were pretty well stocked this morning. Among their receipts were many sheep suitable only for stores. Excepting 452 Michigan sheep brought in by BENNING & MACOMBER, the stock was from this State, and belonged—113 to J. VANBUSKIRK; 55, J. NEW; 180, G. BABCOCK; 256 S. WHITE; 204, J. C. SMITH; 195, A. MCNAMARRAH; 203, N. SWEBLOVE; 100, M. MCCULLIVE & Co.; 413, REED & JENKS; 543, R. MCGRAW; 89, G. ROSS; 195 N. SPENCER; 164, J. J. GRANT; 74, A. BURGER; 58, M. REYNOLDS. Total, 3,612.

Sales as follows:

1,240 sheep and lambs	$4,117 67
970 sheep	2,933 25
860 lambs	2,616 40
3,070	$9,667 32

SWINE.

Fresh receipts have not been as large as the previous week, but with the numbers left over, there have been more than could be sold at even the quotations of last week, and several thousand are still on hand.

ALLERTON gives receipts of 2,537 at his Western or Fortieth-street yards, which were selling at 5½c.@5¾c. gross, for corn-fed animals.

HUGHES & FRENCH had 1,890 fresh arrivals and 2,330 left over from the previous market. Of these 2,627 were sold and 1,587 are still on hand. SHERHALL & DORMAN, of West Washington Market, report:

	Live.	Dead.
Heavy Prime corn Hogs	5¼ @5¾	6¾@7
Medium Prime corn Hogs	5¼ @5¾	7 @7¼
Light Prime corn Hogs	5 @5¼	6¾@7
Still Hogs	5¼@5¾	6¼@6¾

Market overstocked and hogs going still lower; about 3,000 unsold.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug 17, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 36 bbls. Ashes; 2,360 bbls. Flour; 476 bbls. Corn Meal; 11,198 bushels Wheat; 20,875 bushels Corn; 6,500 bushels Oats; 3,670 bushels Malt; 15 pkgs. Provisions; and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales, to-day, 35 bbls. Pots, at $5 25, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 50 ₽ 100 ℔s. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,878 bbls., including 1,387 bbls. Pots, and 491 bbls. Pearls.

BEESWAX—American Yellow, 36c.@40c., ₽ ℔.

CANDLES—Continue in moderate demand, including Patent Sperm, at 50c.; Plain do., 40c.; Stearic, 27c.@28c., and Adamantine, 18½c.@20c. ₽ ℔.

COAL—Is in very moderate request at unchanged prices.

COFFEE—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 530 bags Rio at 10½c., and small lots of St. Domingo, from second hand, at 10¼c.@11c., ₽ ℔.

COPPER—Has attracted very little attention, including new Sheathing at 25c., old at 20c.@21c., Yellow at 20c.; Refined Ingot at 22½c.@22¾c.; Bolt at 30c.; and Braziers at 31c. ₽ ℔.

COTTON—Has been quite dull to-day, and prices have favored buyers; sales have been reported of only 350 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c. and other grades at proportionate rates, ₽ ℔. Messrs. NEILL, BROS. & Co. furnish the following statement of the movements of Cotton for the past two weeks, and since 1st September last, compared with the six preceding years:

	Receipts. Past 2 w'ks.	Receipts. Since Sep. 1.	Exports past 2 weeks. To G't B'n.	Exports past 2 weeks. To Fr.	Exports past 2 weeks. Oth. F. P.
1858-9	13,000	3,700,000	14,000	10,000	3,000
1857-8	17,000	3,007,000	15,000	1,000	3,000
1856-7	12,000	2,904,000	6,000	3,000	2,000
1855-6	13,000	3,485,000	26,000	—	1,000
1854-5	22,000	2,772,000	30,000	3,000	5,000
1853-4	23,000	2,874,000	37,000	12,000	8,000
1852-3	13,000	3,215,000	17,000	—	8,000

	Exports since Sept. 1. To G't B'n.	To France.	Oth. F. P.	Total.	Stock.
1858-9	1,974,000	441,000	541,000	2,956,000	134,000
1857-8	1,788,000	378,000	389,000	2,555,000	113,000
1856-7	1,413,000	412,000	410,000	2,235,000	76,000
1855-6	1,945,000	478,000	520,000	2,943,000	81,000
1854-5	1,515,000	409,000	281,000	2,205,000	121,000
1853-4	1,573,000	349,000	339,000	2,261,000	128,000
1852-3	1,732,000	422,000	359,000	2,513,000	99,000

DRUGS AND DYES—A pretty fair business has been transacted in this line, at essentially unchanged prices.

FEATHERS—Live Geese, 42c.@46c. for Southern, and 46c.@52c. for Western, ₽ ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are in good demand, chiefly at $4 25@$4 65 ₽ cwt. Mackerel are scarce and quiet, including large No. 1 Massachusetts at $16 25; No. 2 at $13 22@$15 50; and No. 3 at $9@$9 25 ₽ bbl. Box Herring, Pickled Herring and Pickled Salmon continue inactive at old figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been in good demand, to day, chiefly for home use, though in part for export. The receipts have been less extensive, and there has been less disposition manifested by receivers to force sales. Prices have not varied materially, and many holders regard this circumstance as favorable to them, when compared with the strong and steady downward tendency of the market, for some time past. The sales reach 10,700 bbls., in lots, including very inferior to choice standard superfine State at $4@$4 25; extra do. at $4 35@$4 50; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio, at $3 90@$4 20; extra Wisconsin at $4 25@$4 75; extra Illinois, $4 30@$5 25; inferior extra Ohio at $4 30@$4 40; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, old and fresh ground, at $4 45@$5 ₽ bbl.

Unsound Flour	$2 65@	3 75
Standard Superfine State	4 00@	4 25
Extra State	4 25@	4 50
Standard Superfine Western	3 90@	4 20
Extra Wisconsin	4 25@	4 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	4 30@	5 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	4 30@	4 40
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brands	4 45@	5 00
Extra Ohio, trade brands	5 05@	6 50
Fancy Genesee	4 65@	4 85
Extra Genesee	5 20@	6 75
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	4 10@	6 75
Inferior to very choice extra Tennessee	4 40@	7 25

Southern Flour is more active to day at somewhat firmer prices for the better qualities. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 3,800 bbls., in lots, at $4 50 @$5 20, for very inferior to good superfine Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; $5 25@$7 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₽ bbl. Included in the sales were 700 bbls. new Richmond City, chiefly at $7, and 200 bbls. old do. do. at $6 50. Nothing new in Canadian. Rye Flour continues inactive at $3 50@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₽ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet at $3 90 for Jersey, and $4 10 for Brandywine, ₽ bbl.

FRUIT—Most kinds are in slack request, at, however, essentially unchanged prices for the principal kinds.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower, yet not active. Sales have been reported of 10,000 bushels, including inferior old White Western at $1 03; choice new White Kentucky at $1 45; poor new Red Southern at $1 10; unsound do. do. at 80c.; and inferior new Red State at $1 05@$1 10 ₽ bushel. Corn is in moderate request at about previous figures. Sales, to-day, 16,500 bushels at 77c.@78½c. for old and new mixed Western; 80½c.@82c., chiefly 80½c., for round Yellow; and 88c.@90c. for strictly prime to very choice White Southern, ₽ bushel. Rye continues dull and heavy at 75c. ₽ bushel. Oats are in fair demand, including Canada at 37c.@40c.; Western, 37c.@39c.; State, 35c.@38c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 32c.@36c.; Southern, 30c.@35c. ₽ bushel. Barley is quiet at from 52½c.@65c. ₽ bushel. The latter rate was refused for a lot of very good State, the holders preferring to await the revival of demand, before disposing of it.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Sales in Boston, 250 bales Bags, in bond, on private terms; and 300 bales Bagging at 12c. ₽ yard.

HAY—The demand for North River is good at 70c. @75c. for old for shipment, and 60c.@65c. for new, ₽ 100 ℔s. The available supplies are quite limited.

HEMP—Continues quite dull at previous nominal quotations. In Boston sales have been effected of 1,000 bales Manilla, at 5⅝c., ₽ ℔., 6 months' credit; and 30 tons Russian Hemp Yarns on private terms.

HIDES—Are generally held above the views of purchasers. Hence, business is restricted. Prime Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c.; Rio Grande, 25c.@25½c.; Orinoco, 23c.; Central American, [illegible]; Porto Cabello, 20½c.@22c.; Dry and Dry Salted Southern, 16c.@17c. ₽ ℔. Stock of all kinds in first hands this morning, 240,000, against [illegible] same time last year.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, including last year's crop at 8c.@14c., and old at 4c.@7c. ₽ ℔.

IRON—The demand is very moderate, yet prices are sustained. Scotch Pig, at $22@$23 [illegible]; Common English bar at $41[illegible]; Refined do. do. at [illegible] Swedish bar at [illegible]; English Sheet, [illegible] quality, 3¼c. ₽ ℔.

LATHS—Eastern at $1 [illegible] thousand.

LEAD—[illegible] at $5 [illegible]; and Galena at $5 77½ @ 100 ℔s. [illegible] Pipe and Sheet, [illegible].

LEATHER—Sole, especially [illegible], has been in moderate request to-day, at unchanged prices. Nothing new in other kinds.

LIME—Rockland 80c. for Common; and $1 for Lump, ₽ bbl.

LUMBER—The demand is moderately active; prices exhibit no remarkable alteration.

MOLASSES—Sales to-day 100 bbls. New-Orleans at 40c.@48c. ₽ gallon.

NAILS—Cut, 3¼c.@3½c.; Common Wrought, 5½c. @5½c.; Clinch, 5c.@5½c. ₽ ℔.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been moderately inquired for at 44c.@44½c. ₽ gallon.

OILS—Have been in limited request at former quotations. Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 27; Unbleached Sperm, $1 30@$1 40; Crude Whale, 46c.@52c.; Refined Whale, 56c.@58c.; Linseed Oil, 60c.@62c.; No. 1 Lard Oil, 85c.@90c.; Red Oil, 48c.; Olive Oil, $1 05@$1 ₽ gallon; $3 70@$4 15 ₽ basket; Palm Oil, 9½c.@ 10½c.; Tallow Oil, 10½c. ₽ ℔. In New-Bedford, during the week ending Aug. 15, sales were reported of 450 bbls. Crude Sperm, at $1 [illegible] and 300 bbls. Crude Whale, at 48c. for mixed lots.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States.

	Sp. bbls.	Wh. bbls.	Bone, lbs.
From Jan. 1 to Aug. 16	72,308	103,631	1,770,755
Same time last year	93,978	105,768	1,[illegible]

PROVISIONS—Pork steadily favors purchasers, sales having been reported, since our last, of 2,750 bbls., in lots, at $12 50@$12 62 for Mess, new; $12 [illegible] for do., deliverable, at the option of the seller, in September; and $12 75 for do., in October; and $9 50 @$9 75 for Prime, ₽ bbl. Cut Meats continue inactive, including Hams at 8c.@8½c., and Shoulders at 6c.@ 6¾c. ₽ ℔. Bacon rules dull and nominal. Lard is salable and steady; sales, to-day, 500 bbls. and [illegible] bbls., common to choice, at 10½c.@11½c. ₽ ℔. Beef rules quite heavy; sales 150 bbls., in lots, at $8@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $10 75@$12 50 for fair to choice extra do.; $5@$6 for Country Mess and $5 50@$6 for do. Prime, ₽ bbl. Beef Hams $15@ $16 ₽ bbl. Butter is in demand at 10c.@22c. for State; 12c.@17c. for Ohio, ₽ ℔. Cheese is in request at from 5c.@8c. ₽ ℔.

RICE—Sales, to-day, 90 tcs., in lots, at $3 50@$4 12½ @ 100 ℔s.

SALT—Is inactive, and prices of most descriptions lean in favor of buyers.

SALTPETRE—No important sales here. In Boston, 1,175 bags changed hands, part at 8½c. ₽ ℔., 6 months' credit.

SEEDS—Continue very quiet at about previous figures.

SKINS—Goat are moderately inquired for at unchanging prices. Nothing really new in Deer.

SHOT—Drop, 6¾c.; Buck, 6¾c., ₽ ℔.

SPELTER—Plates, 5½c. ₽ ℔.

SPICES—The demand has been spiritless; prices have not varied much. 200 bags Pimento were sold to-day, for export, on private terms.

SUGARS—Have been less active, to-day, sales having been confined to 450 hhds. Cuba, at 5c.@6⅛c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 5⅞c., and 480 boxes Havana on terms not ascertained.

TALLOW—Sales, to-day, 10,000 lbs. at 10½c. ₽ ℔.

TEAS—The catalogue offered at auction, to-day, was not extensive, but composed of desirable lots, which were actively competed for, and were disposed of at generally, and in some instances, firmer prices. Gunpowder, 31½c.@57½c.; Imperial, 26½c.@66c.; Hyson, 29c.@41c.; Young Hyson, 25½c.@54½c.; Hyson Twankay, 22c.@32½c.; Hyson Skin, 29½c.; Twankay, 24½c.@27c.; Oolong, 36c.@48½c.; Souchong, 36c.@38½c.; Congou, 30½c.@45½c. ₽ ℔.

TIN—Holders ask very full prices, which have the effect of checking operations.

WHALEBONE—Is in request at uniform quotations.

WHISKY—Sales 600 bbls., in lots, at 25½c. ₽ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, to-day 300 bales Cotton, at 7-32d.@¼d. ₽ ℔.; 1,000 bbls. Flour at 1s. 6d., with 5 hhds. Tobacco and 5,000 Bacon head staves at 25s. For London, 3,000 pipe Staves on private terms. For Glasgow, 3,000 hogshead Staves on private terms. For Hamburg, by steamer, 100 bags Coffee at ½c.; 400 bags Pimento on private terms; 200 hhds. Sugar at 35s., and 20 tons Measurement Goods at 25s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A brig, 291 tons, to Cadiz on private terms, and back from Sicily to New-York, $2,000; one, 220 tons, from Machias to Jamaica, Lumber, $7, and back to New-York, Logwood, [illegible] one, 230 tons, from St. Mary's to South side Cuba, and back to a port north of Hatteras, Sugar [illegible] and Molasses $3 on deck; a bark, 275 tons, to Montevideo and back, Sugar 35c., Melado, 35c. and Wool [illegible]; a schooner, 105 tons, to St. Domingo and back, $1,000; a brig, 250 tons, from Rondout to Hampton Roads for orders; a bark from a Southern port to St. Domingo, thence to Bremen, and a schooner to Petit Petre and back from Curacoa or Bonair, Salt, on terms we did not learn.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 17, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending AUG. 17, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PERRY & JENSEN, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 221 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers realize *who ship their Produce to this market to be sold on commission*.

BUTTER.

The market remains unaltered since our last. The receipts have been rather small, and sales are easily effected, though at unchanged prices. We quote:

Orange County pails, ₽ ℔	21	@	22
Fine half firkins, yellow, ₽ ℔	19	@	20
Fair half firkins, light color, ₽ ℔	16	@	18
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₽ ℔	18	@	20
Welsh, tubs, ₽ ℔	15	@	18
Western Reserve, choice, ₽ ℔	13	@	16
Ohio, fair to prime, ₽ ℔	12	@	14
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₽ ℔	11	@	14
Store Packed Butter, ₽ ℔	12	@	13

CHEESE.

The demand for fine Cheese is undiminished, and our figures are firmly adhered to. We quote:

Cheese, fine, ₽ ℔	7½	@	8
Cheese, fair, ₽ ℔	6	@	7
Cheese, common, ₽ ℔	3	@	5
English Dairy, ₽ ℔	8	@	9
Pineapple, ₽ ℔	10	@	12
Ohio, fine, ₽ ℔	6	@	7
Ohio, fair, ₽ ℔	5	@	6

EGGS.

As we anticipated in our last, have greatly improved, so that we are selling to-day at the mark at 14c. @15c. for Ohio, State and New-Jersey, ₽ in good order on arrival.

FRUIT.

The market for new Dried Apples is dull and favors the buyers at our quotations:

New Dried Apples, Southern, ₽ ℔	5½	@	7½
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₽ ℔	10	@	12
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Apples, North Jersey, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Peaches, Jersey, ₽ basket	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Peaches, Delaware, ₽ basket	1 50	@	[illegible]
Pears, ₽ bbl	1 50	@	[illegible]
Plums, Magnum Bonum, ₽ bushel	—	@	[illegible]
Plums, egg, ₽ bushel	—	@	[illegible]
Plums, green gages, ₽ bushel	3 00	@	[illegible]
Whortleberries, ₽ bushel	—	@	[illegible]
Blackberries, ₽ bushel	—	@	[illegible]
Watermelons, ₽ 100	12 00	@	[illegible]
Muskmelons, ₽ bbl	2 00	@	[illegible]

BEANS.

Small Pea, prime, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Medium, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Kidney, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Marrowfat, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Red, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
China, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

MEATS.

Dressed Hogs, Country, ₽ ℔	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Beef carcases, ₽ ℔	[illegible]	@	7½
Mutton carcases, ₽ ℔	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Veal carcases, ₽ ℔	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Lamb, ₽ ℔	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

POULTRY AND GAME.

We quote:

Turkeys, dressed, ₽ ℔	—	@	14
Fowls, dressed, ₽ ℔	10	@	12½
Chickens, dressed, ₽ pair	50	@	87½
Ducks, dressed, ₽ pair	87½	@	1 12½
Geese, each	87½	@	[illegible]
Woodcock, ₽ pair	50	@	[illegible]
Snipe, ₽ dozen	50	@	1 50
Squabs, ₽ dozen	—	@	[illegible]
Wild Pigeons, ₽ dozen	1 25	@	1 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₽ ℔	10	@	12
Fowls, ₽ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Chickens, ₽ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Ducks, ₽ pair	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Tame Pigeons, each	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
New Potatoes, Whites, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
New Potatoes, Dykeman, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
New Potatoes, Mercers, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
New Potatoes, Peach Blow, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Onions, Red, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Onions, White, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Tomatoes, ₽ basket	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Green Corn, ₽ 100	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Cucumbers, ₽ 100	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Cabbages, ₽ 100	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Squash, Marrow, ₽ bbl	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Beets, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]
Turnips, ₽ bushel	[illegible]	@	[illegible]

THE STOCKBRIDGE INDIANS.—Some days since Messrs. HENDRICKS and [illegible], agents for a portion of the Stockbridge Indians of Wisconsin, had an interview with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the payment of the annuities of that tribe. The Government provided a reservation for these Indians some time since, and the tribe in council agreed to settle on the reservation. Some have removed, but others still continue at the old location. The Government declined to communicate officially with Messrs. HENDRICKS and [illegible], because their right to represent the tribe did not appear; but he gave them information that the Indian Agent in charge of that tribe had been instructed to hold a "talk" with them, and inform those that had not complied with the stipulation of removal that unless the terms of removal were complied with, they would be excluded from the benefit of the annuities, and the money expended for the benefit of such Stockbridge Indians as removed to the new location.—*Constitution.*

The popular vote in St. Louis on the question of the Sunday liquor traffic is officially reported: For, 5,543; against, 7,544. Majority against the traffic, 2,001.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

[illegible]

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Our latest telegram from Sandy Hook, dated at 11 o'clock last night, reports that nothing had been seen of the Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, in her twelfth day out from Liverpool, and due at this port with two days' later European advices.

The steamship *Saxonia*, of the Hamburg line, reached this port yesterday in the afternoon, having left Southampton on the 4th. Her advices are no later than those forwarded by telegraph to the *City of Baltimore* at Queenstown, but they afford details of interest.

By an arrival at Philadelphia we receive advices from Porto Cabello, Venezuela, to the 1st inst. The revolutionary movements were still proceeding. Gen. Falcon, at the head of a body of Revolutionists, had effected a landing below the city through the connivance of Government officials, and, being joined by Gen. Guevara, was preparing for an attack. There were inside the city only 500 Government troops and six pieces of artillery.

The ship *Harriet Crocker* arrived late yesterday afternoon at the Lower Quarantine from Havana. Four of the crew were sick with yellow fever, and two had died. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Ontario steam elevator at Palladium, in this State, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, involving the loss of about 150,000 bushels of wheat and corn. [illegible] covered by insurance.

The American Normal School Convention assembled at Trenton, New-Jersey, yesterday. A large number of delegates were in attendance from various sections of the Union. [illegible]

It appears from the weekly statement of the Commissioners of Emigration that 831 emigrants have arrived at this port during the last week, making a total for the year of 48,732, against 51,377 for the corresponding part of 1858. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $15,904 81. [illegible]

[illegible]

An interesting paper on the recent derangements in the Croton Water was read last night before the Academy of Medicine, by Dr. Henry [illegible] [illegible]

The corner-stone of a new Church edifice was laid yesterday in Fourth-street, near McDougal, intended for the use of the Methodist Episcopal Church now worshiping in Sullivan-street. Bishop James presided, and laid the stone with appropriate ceremonies, the Rev. Dr. McClintock delivering the address.

On the application of the holders of the fifth mortgage bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad, Justice Ingraham, of the Supreme Court, yesterday made an order extending the receivership [illegible]

At about 10 o'clock last night Robert [illegible], painter, a native of Scotland, but for many years a resident of Brooklyn, was arrested by Officer [illegible], of the Third Precinct Police, and committed to answer a charge of murder. It is alleged that he killed his mother-in-law, Mrs. Elizabeth Crawford, about sixty years of age, at their residence, corner of Atlantic and Willow-street, with an axe or some similar instrument. The case will be investigated to-day.

A man named James [illegible], of Worcester, Mass., while walking on Bergen, near Nevins-street, Brooklyn, at about 1 A. M. yesterday, was attacked and robbed by a party of thieves. [illegible]

[illegible]

The Brooklyn Board of Health held a meeting yesterday, when several nuisances were reported and ordered abated. The Swill-Milk Committee [illegible]

Yesterday only 350 bales Cotton found buyers at [illegible] prices. Flour was in good demand, [illegible] Wheat was dull and lower. Corn was quiet. Oats [illegible] Groceries and Provisions [illegible] Naval Stores, Oils and Tallow were lightly dealt in. Dry Codfish, North River Hay and Oak-tanned Sole Leather were in fair request. The freight engagements were moderate, with 581 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets are well supplied for the season. Total receipts of live animals at the regular yards for the week ending yesterday, [illegible], viz.: 4,398 beef cattle; 201 milch cows; [illegible] The yards were about cleared. Milch cows were a shade better, but quite dull, with an unsettled market. The best veals sell a little better, with no improvement in common grades. The best lambs are a little higher, but other grades are in excess of demand. Swine are in excess and prices weaker.

The Church in Mexico.

We have, on more than one occasion, directed attention to the admirable letters of our Mexican correspondent as presenting a graphic and impartial picture of the condition of the neighboring Republic. The letter published in our issue of Tuesday was even more suggestive than usual, and, though merely descriptive of those districts through which the writer had recently passed, it proved to demonstration that the great obstacle to Mexican progress lies in the usurpations of the Mexican Hierarchy. Through the grasping avarice and overshadowing supremacy of the Church, the natural resources of Mexico have been exhausted, and her people have been successively made victims of the grossest superstition, of civil war, and of anarchy. The Church possesses all the revenues of the land, and devotes them to its own aggrandizement; it possesses power over the souls and bodies of men, and uses that power for its own selfish aims. This is the mountain of difficulty that Mexican Liberals must overcome before they can hope to establish a Constitutional Government. The Church of Mexico must be the servant and not the master of her temporal Government, or practical liberty in this nominal Republic will always remain a dead letter on its statute book.

The struggle for freedom in all countries where the Romish religion is dominant is the same. The political tenets of that Faith are diametrically opposed to all principles of Democracy, and the first step of a young Republic is ever to emancipate itself from the thraldom of Church influence. The burden upon Mexico is perhaps weightier than any that superstition has ever dared to inflict; for all the revenues and resources of the country, acquired by a long system of usurpation and fraud, are now almost exclusively in the hands of the Church, and civil Government, for want of means, is necessarily at a complete stand-still. Numerically inferior to its opponents, the Church party, having abundance of wealth at its command, is thus able to thwart the attempts of the Constitutionalists to establish a sound form of Government. This fact has been recognized by the different statesmen who within the past few years have filled the Presidential office. They have all found it impossible to carry on the Government with an empty exchequer. Santa Anna obtained money from the United States for the Mesilla Valley, but, fearing to despoil the Church, he was obliged to succumb as soon as his American gold was exhausted. Comonfort saw the impossibility of carrying on a Government without funds, but, as soon as he decreed the confiscation of Ecclesiastical property he was forced to fly. He lacked the nerve to execute his own laws, and, by his hesitancy, gave his enemies time to organize, and lent them power to overthrow him. Juarez is disposed to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor, and might, perhaps, if the opportunity were afforded him, steer clear of the shoals upon which Gen. Comonfort was wrecked. Miramon alone vows "upon his sacred honor," that he will lay no sacrilegious hands upon ecclesiastical wealth, and his protestations are so vehement as to excite suspicions of their honesty and disinterestedness. We rather imagine, that after the Church has paid as much as it feels disposed to pay to this doughty champion of its interests, he, like others, will attempt to gain by force what he can no longer obtain by entreaty or persuasion.

It is really, therefore, of the very highest importance that our Government should play frankly and fairly into the hands of the Liberals, in time to enable them to carry out successfully their recent bold and righteous decrees for the secularization of the Ecclesiastical wealth. If any man doubts that the political power of the Mexican Church must be destroyed, and its ill-gotten wealth turned into a more general channel for the public good, ere Mexico can be enfranchised from the tyranny that degrades and destroys her, we counsel him to read with close attention the account which our correspondent gives of the debased and really pagan condition of the people of those districts in which the Mexican Church rules with most unquestioned sway.

The Roman Church in Mexico has won its supremacy precisely like the Roman Church in Rome—by condescending to the superstitions and sanctifying the ignorant prejudices of the most ignorant, superstitious and prejudiced classes of the population. The founders of the Roman hierarchy of Rome adopted the gods whose worship they found it hard to expel from the popular heart. In the great cities of the Empire, in the centres of light and cultivation and commerce it was comparatively easy to combat the old Religion of the State. Long before Paul the Apostle began his mission to the Gentiles, the augurs of Rome had learned not to look in one another's faces without laughing. The spirit which Cicero clothes with eloquent beauty, the spirit of philosophic skepticism, had opened the way for refined and radical reformations in the theology of mankind. But the simple country-people, the villagers, the *Pagani* clung stoutly to their hereditary belief in the might of Pan, in the splendor of Apollo, in the terror and majesty of Jupiter. For their sakes, and to win them, the new faith was paganized by its teachers. The flight of centuries has not effaced the traces of this early amalgamation. The Italian peasant of to-day pays his devotion at the shrine of his patron saint in the temper of Pagan antiquity.

In Mexico, the old Aztec theocracy has been used in like manner, by the priests of Spanish Catholicism, to fix their hold upon the vast masses of the population, and the creed of Nagualism has been made the instrument of a higher faith in achieving the low class purposes of the debased Mexican clergy. To contend against a power so firmly rooted in the interior stubborn passions of a people is no light work. The Liberals of Mexico who have undertaken it have deserved well, not of their country alone, but of mankind. They are fighting a battle for humanity, and they merit a far wider sympathy and a far warmer recognition than they have yet received in the United States.

If Mr. Buchanan is incapable of appreciating the grandeur and importance of the struggle now going on so near our doors, let him at least forbear to vex and impede the progress of a noble cause already encumbered with enormous difficulties, by thrusting his little projects for pecking away slips of Mexican territory upon the leaders and champions of Mexican freedom.

Protection for Husbands.

When the British Parliament determined to permit a "judicial separation" of persons bound together, for better for worse, in the holy bonds of matrimony, it was anticipated that the power of the new statute would be invoked almost exclusively by those better halves who had found their connubial relations, not comparatively worse, but positively bad. There has been no great disappointment in this regard; and the number of English women, from peeresses down, who have petitioned for severance from the man of their heart, is sufficiently great to give no slight support to the opinion of a celebrated Lord Chancellor, that if men and women were married perforce just as they stood up for a country dance, their chances for a happy married life would be about as good as they are now, when they are united upon preference, and after long acquaintance. This, however, is only what the authors and movers of the statute seem to have expected—shall we say, hoped for?—but how surprised and delighted they must be at finding that their legislation has stretched the ægis of Parliamentary power over that gentle, oppressed, long-suffering creature, the British husband? This is cheering. Shall it be said that the world makes no progress; that the corruptions of society are ineradicable, the ills of life irremediable? Here is a new and tender interest protected; another and a noble movement set on foot. The wrongs of woman have been harped upon until the world's ear is becoming somewhat weary of the theme; the sufferings of wives and children have been listened to with sympathy, and in some measure mitigated; but the woes of husbands have remained unsung. No dolorous Jeremiah has arisen to be the mouthpiece of their lamentations; no fiery Ezekiel to be the herald of their vengeance and their salvation. But in England, at least, they may now be sure that the day of their oppressors has come: judicial separation will free them from their bondage.

But to descend to the particular occasion of our sympathetic exultation—for we meekly confess to being of that part of humanity of which husbands are made. It is the appearance among the recent English reports of a case in which a husband petitioned for judicial separation "on account of his wife's cruelty." His name was White, to which not uncommon patronymic the record does not afford us any particularizing prefix. But, devoted to the drama and the fine arts, Mr. White was a dealer in theatrical costumes, and Dr. Spinks *appeared for him. The fair respondent* "pleaded a denial of the cruelty." Of course she did. Woman is never cruel to man, any more than boys to cats or cockchafers; and the spouse of of the afflicted dealer in theatrical costumes might put in this plea with more than common reason; for it was made to appear by the learned Spinks that, at least before marriage, she had not been in the least cruel or obdurate to his client, but, on the contrary, obliging, tender and responsive to the last degree. In fact, after living with him for an indefinite time "very happily" in a relation to the severance of which no judicial aid was necessary, she consented in 1847 to become his wife; and then the woes of the hapless costumer began. She "became subject to hysterical fits." She, the woman who without having the legal rights of a wife, had yet gone through all the experience of one, so happily to herself and so charmingly to the other "party," even to a blooming radiance in her unjustifiable maternity, no sooner converts that other party into a lawful husband, than she is attacked by a malady which spinsters alone are commonly supposed to have a right to enjoy. Who but the husband of a wife perversely subject to hysterical fits can tell the sufferings of the client of the eminent Spinks! These trials began, but did not end, with hysteria. The lady, in addition, said the forbearing advocate, "acquired habits of intemperance," or, as the Police reports put it, became "drunk and disorderly." This impeachment the fair respondent also strenuously denied. What else could have been expected of a fair respondent? Does a lady ever drink more than one glass of champagne at supper? Certainly not; for the watchful cavalier at her side takes care that she never empties one; and she finds, most incomprehensibly to herself, of course, that her goblet bears a mysterious resemblance to the widow's cruse of oil. Therefore the respondent stoutly maintained that she did not acquire "habits of intemperance."

Nevertheless, on the tongue of the eloquent Spinks the petitioner's sufferings become touching indeed, as the learned Doctor goes on to relate how these hysterical fits and intemperate habits resulted in "various acts of violence," such as "throwing things" at him, "striking him," and even on one occasion "threatening him with a knife." She was frequently "in such a state of excitement," said the gallant and daintily-phrasing Spinks, that it became necessary to place her in Bedlam Hospital, and the happy being whom she loved, honored and obeyed, was compelled to apply "more than once for the protection of the police magistrates." Think of that, ye champions of woman's rights! ponder on it, O Wendell Phillips! revolve it pensively, O Howadji Curtis! explain it, lovely Mrs. Lucy Stone! Picture to yourselves your hapless brother-man, shut up in a room with a woman "in a state of excitement;" indissolubly bound to a female of his species who frequently made it necessary to put her into a straight jacket! the legal protector of a tender creature whose eccentricities of character often compelled him to seek the protection of the police magistrates! nay, worse than all in its horrible vagueness, subject to have "things" thrown at him! Not specific articles, chairs, cups and saucers, tea-pots, lamps, looking-glasses, tables; but "things" in general! the whole universe turned into an arsenal of projectiles to be launched at his devoted head, and he not approached by formal siege, the opening of trenches, or even the calling of time, but subject to a discharge from a masked battery at any moment, or to be hit below the belt when he least expected a blow! For be it observed that the lady, although she denies some charges, confesses others. She protests against the general accusation of cruelty; she scouts the particular count of intemperance, but admits that she is "very irritable and excitable," and in particular does she own that when she was in a passion with her husband she did sometimes "throw things after him." Comprehensive phrase, and woeful to the "him" who is the subject of it. For note that proposition, "*after* him." Does it not tell of routs more terrible than Magenta? of retreats far more precipitate, than the flight from Solferino? But according to her own account, the charming respondent must have been at heart a gentle and forgiving creature, after all; for she positively asserts that she never "threw things after" her husband "without great provocation," and that although they quarrelled frequently, they "lived upon friendly terms in the intervals!" Magnanimity is not a feminine virtue; but who will say that a woman is not magnanimous who forgives and lives on friendly terms with a man who has allowed her to "throw things after him!"

But retreat was not always the order of the day with the client of the learned Spinks, whose name, by the way, (the Doctor's,) has an irresistible fascination for us. It is one of those names which mother England seems to have kept to herself, and cherished as her own peculiar jewels. We venture to say that the united directories of New-York, Boston and Philadelphia could not furnish one Spinks. A "Spink" in the singular, they may supply, but no plural "Spinks." The subject of our incubrations being matrimonial, too, we are tempted to conjugate the name, and find in it a notable fitness to the case in hand. For instance: Spink, Spank, Spunk. The lady certainly demonstrated the appropriateness of the last inflection, and as she had three children, and was irritable and excitable, she doubtless also had given them palpable proof of the fitness of the second. But, to return to the grave aspects of our theme; on at least one occasion, when she threw things after him, Mr. White ordered his retreat upon the Parthian model, and gave her "a black eye;" a circumstance which doubtless had its weight in his restoration to favor at the next armistice or "interval." Indeed, we must do him the justice to say, that the Judge before whom the case was tried remarked that "it was proved that the respondent was struck on more than one occasion." Therefore his lordship took time to consider his decision. It will probably be well, as there are children in the case, if he makes the black eye a reason for denying the separation. For, when a woman takes to throwing things, actually or figuratively, perhaps the best way to check that propensity, and live quietly with her, is to let her see at once and very clearly, by the method best adapted to her comprehension and her position in life, that she cannot do so with impunity.

The American Party in the Field.

The American State Council meets at Geneva, on Tuesday next, the 23d inst., pursuant to a call signed by H. B. Northup and Jas. W. Husted, respectively its President and Secretary. It consists of a delegate from each local Council in the State. There were at one time some 1,500 of these, but the number is now materially less. Probably not more than two hundred delegates will assemble at Geneva; *but these will include the representative and* influential men of the Know-Nothing organization—for that party still has an organization, or the skeleton of one, extending throughout the State. Contrary to the general impression, there would seem to be no little interest and activity among the Know-Nothing politicians in view of the approaching canvass. It is represented that, although not settled in their own minds as to the precise line of policy expedient to be adopted in their present emergency, and likely to be somewhat discordant in the expression of their individual views, they are yet confident of their power to make themselves felt, and quite resolved to exercise their power in one way or another at the polls.

The business of the Council, besides electing officers for the ensuing year, will consist in calling a State Nominating Convention, and the question whether that body shall meet at the same time and place with the Republican Convention, will probably form the most exciting topic of discussion. It is reported that prominent Americans who think they have reason to hope for adoption upon the Republican ticket, will advocate a union unreservedly and unconditionally, while others may take the extreme opposite ground, and oppose everything like coöperation with the Republicans, preferring to sink with the Know-Nothing ship rather than be saved by any other craft. How these clashing opinions may be reconciled, it is no affair of ours to conjecture. But those who profess to be well-informed predict that no movement towards a union can originate, consistently with self-respect, on the part of the Americans, after the treatment—admitted by leading Republican journals to be unhandsome—which their Party received at Syracuse last year.

The real difficulty in the way of a union consists not in any diversity of sentiment or opinion between the Americans and the Republican masses, but in the belief of the former that the Republican Party is under the control of leaders who are irreconcilably hostile both to their measures and their men. If this obstacle were once removed, the two parties, like kindred drops, would speedily mingle. Whether it exists in reality, or only in the apprehension of the Know-Nothings, we do not undertake to say. In either case the immediate effect is the same. There is a considerable party among the Know-Nothings who are openly in favor of supporting the Democratic nominees, as a most effective means of punishing the Repulicans, and they will probably do so, let the State Council decide as it may.

Gen. Houston's Triumph.—We are sorry for Gen. Houston. He must leave his "sweet retreat," his sheep, and oxen, and goats, to govern rude Texans, and rule wild border rangers. He has been chosen Governor of Texas by 6,000 majority.

This fact has probably less significance than some sanguine political seers are disposed to award it; nevertheless it is well worth considering. Texas is a cotton and sugar State, and yet she broke away from partisan ties to sustain a man who denounced the Slave-trade. She has a large German population, and that very foreign element voted for a candidate who was a Know-Nothing leader in 1856.

General Houston's personal popularity, no doubt, had much to do with the large vote he has received, yet that alone would not have enabled him to win. It must be remembered that his present competitor beat him by 10,000 votes two years ago. Unquestionably his success is mainly attributable to his Anti-Slave-trade position. It gained him the support of the Germans, in spite of his Americanism, while the fact that Governor Runnels was running upon a Slave-trade platform, injured that gentleman with the more moderate Democrats of all classes. His defeat is charged, even by such papers as the Charleston *Mercury*, to that "impracticable and mischievous issue."

Not only is Houston certainly chosen Governor, but a Legislature is at the same time elected which will return him to the senatorial seat he vacated in March last. His restoration to the Senate will, it is true, involve the reconsideration of that everlasting farewell which he prematurely took of his fellow members on the occasion referred to; but in performing this somewhat awkward, though not altogether unpleasing duty, he will be consoled by the example of Henry Clay. The veteran "still lives," and although the calumnies of the South may denounce him, as, indeed, they have been doing for years, he may console himself under their fiery indignation with the support of his own State, and the approval of National men in all quarters of the Union.

Railway Bridges and How to Mend Them.

Railway accidents, like other calamities, rarely come "single spies." Whole battalions at once they crash upon the attention of the country, and utter their lessons in tones of reverberating thunder. The echoes of that fearful catastrophe at the Schaghticoke bridge are still coming in upon us from all parts of the land. Here it is a bridge which gives way; there a bridge which threatens to give way; everywhere distrust, anxiety, and a fearful looking for of evil.

But what does all this signify?

The people of the United States do not value their own lives; they have no determined sense of justice; no resolute conviction that men of trust and responsibility should be held to their obligations at whatever cost. It is not a pleasant thing to say this or to believe it; but what evidence have we which should induce us to doubt it?

Nothing certainly was ever more clear than the guilt of the Directors and Managers of the "Albany, Vermont and Canada Railway Line," in relation to the recent massacre of innocent passengers on a rotten bridge which these Managers and Directors knew to be rotten, and over which they deliberately sent, day after day, and night after night, whole trains of their fellow-citizens. The names of these criminals are before the world. Persons of eminent respectability, like Mr. Wm. White and Mr. Erastus Corning, can probably be found when they are looked for. Had the most insignificant carman in Albany or New-York driven his car madly over the body of a child or a woman, the police would have found him, and his employer would have been held to his responsibility. But the men who suffered men, and women, and children to be dashed to pieces horribly in a gulf of their making, still walk the streets of our cities untouched by the law. In aristocratic England, men like Sir John Dean Paul and Col. Waugh, who use their social standing as a mask for mere swindling, break hundreds of hearts, and carry desolation into scores of families, are dealt with as sternly by impartial justice as the paltry thimble-rigger of the race-course, or the low Autolycus of the kitchen-area. The scorn of society and the scourge of the law await them. In democratic America the victims of injustice and recklessness cringe before the hand that smites them, when that hand is "*known upon 'Change;*" and individuals whose only claim on the consideration of the community is their assumption of offices, the first duties of which they fail to discharge, are allowed, in virtue of that claim, to escape all the consequences, personal and legal alike, of the most atrocious derelictions. Our "railway bridges" are unsafe, ought to be unsafe, and will be unsafe, so long as the moral cowardice or apathy of the people shall continue to exempt railway managers from all the plain and obvious obligations of their posts.

The New Minister to Central America.

The newly-established Spanish-American organ in this City, *El Noticioso de Nueva-York*, gives the following account of Mr. Alexander Dimitry, the President's recently discovered Minister to Central America.

"Mr. Dimitry," says *El Noticioso*, "is by birth a citizen of Louisiana, and combines in himself two rare qualities he is by descent a representative of the blood of ancient Greece mingled with that of the native Indian of America. His father, a Greek by birth, emigrated years ago to Louisiana, and there married the daughter of a chief of one of the civilized Indian tribes." Our enthusiastic cotemporary enlarges with Castilian magniloquence upon the wonderful qualities of this child of two Continents. It appears that Mr. Dimitry understands all subjects equally well, and that upon every possible theme of conversation in every possible circle of his fellow-creatures, he pours out "torrents of eloquence equally brilliant and profound." If Mr. Dimitry really is the wise and accomplished person that his eulogist would have us believe, we are extremely sorry for him. For in that case he will no doubt attempt to do something in Central America, and will therefore find himself in hot water at home before he has well settled himself into the work of his post. The Buchanan Administration cannot tolerate an active Minister in an important embassy, unless like Mr. Dallas, or Mr. Pickens, or Mr. Mason, he is a person of sufficient individual consequence to strike a wholesome fear into the heart of our unfortunate President, and compel respect. If Mr. Dimitry, however, is merely an amiable hybrid, he will no doubt spend a very agreeable season with the Central Americans, and drift into innocent oblivion with his fellows after the fourth of March, 1861.

American Seamen in France.—By a curious coincidence, the same mail which brought us the news of Mr. Monckton Milnes' motion in the House of Commons for an address to the English Government on the subject of the maltreatment of American seamen by American captains in English ports, brings also to the *Courrier des Etats Unis* a copy of the *Courrier de la Gironde*, which relates an instance of savage cruelty on board of an American vessel, at Bordeaux, in France. The American ship *Abby Blanchard* has recently been burned at that port. During the fire something like a mutiny broke out on board, in the course of which "the Captain broke the ribs of one sailor with a bar of iron, while the mate struck another sailor with an axe and cut off the toes of his right foot." A French fireman, who remonstrated against these brutal acts, was also attacked by these ruffians, but thanks to his courage and strength, saved himself, and contributed to their immediate arrest. The ultimate shame and burden of such infamous deeds as this must fall, as we have already shown, on the ship-owners and merchants who commit their vessels and property to the charge of vile and incompetent persons, without one thought of their own heavy responsibility for the treatment of American sailors and for the honor of the American flag.

Amusements.

Ethiopian Minstrelsy.—It is a proud reflection that the world owes Black Opera to America. But for the Declaration of Independence and its effulgent string of glittering generalities, Ethiopian Minstrelsy had never been; thousands of white artists with black faces and hands, had not nightly submitted those portions of the cuticle to the blighting effects of impeded transpiration, and millions of quarters would annually have been appropriated to other and possibly more ignoble purposes; for negro minstrelsy has come to be respectable. It arose very much like a European monarchy,—from small and low beginnings. A blackened face, a ragged coat thrown off the shoulder, and a pair of elaborately-patched trowsers, with a shocking bad hat, first introduced Ethiopian minstrelsy to a New-York public, with a song of small pretensions, wherein versified allusion was made, in poor doggrel to the passing events of the time. The thing took at first, though it was voted low, and it continued to take and to be low for some time. Ultimately, however, enterprise joined hands with Ethiopian minstrelsy, and talent of a new order became interested in the novel science. The fact that people like to hear several voices in concert, without reference to the quality of the music they sing, so that the chords are full and round, was seized upon and made the most of. Bands of colored white men, in very decent ap- [illegible] the White Ethiopian [illegible] the Drama with a [illegible], and became an artist. [illegible]

Of these negro theatres there have been several established in this City of late years, and many are in full blast even in the present hot weather, and are well supported. We strolled into Buckley's a couple of evenings since, and witnessed the performances there. It may be considered by fastidious persons somewhat of a profanation that the entertainment in question was afforded in the pleasant little Theatre Français which was made so attractive last Winter by M. Lara and Mlle. [illegible]; and yet the Buckley varieties proved very well worth listening to; decidedly the best of them being the regular concerted singing and the humorous *repartée* peculiar to the Ethiopean programme. There was also some very fair solo playing on the violin by one of the troupe, and the grotesque performances of another, habited in the skin of an Elephant, (which may properly be said to belong to the African school of art,) were also amusing. A burlesque of Balfe's *Bohemian Girl* was also presented, but it was poor and poorly done. The dialogue—such as there was of it—was very well travestied; but the actors endeavored to sing the solo parts as correctly as it would be done in a veritable opera, and as their voices were not equal to the undertaking, they made the attempt ridiculous in a sense different from that which we supposed would be the intention. A lady singer, with blackened face and arms, executed the soprano part, and mangled it as fearfully as a poor voice falsely used could do it. With the exception of their burlesque and the dancing, however, the performances at Buckley's are well worth witnessing and can be recommended as a cheerful means *of passing a spare hour—semi-occasionally.*

The New Transit Charter.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

You will recollect that Gen. Jerez, the Nicaraguan Minister, left here by the steamer on the 20th of June, taking with him the contract which had just been concluded between himself and the representatives of the old Ship Canal Company.

This contract was in lieu of the old one, and was to be surrendered on the ratification of the new one.

The Nicaraguan Congress had been convoked to meet at Managua on the 15th of July for the special purpose of ratifying the new contract.

There were many things in the old ship canal charter objectionable to Nicaragua, especially the selling away of 200,000 acres of her land, giving to foreigners the right of colonizing her territory.

The following are some of the principal features of the new contract made on the 8th of June:

The name of the new Company is the "Central American Interoceanic Company."

The charter is for *sixty years* from the date of the ratification of the contract, from which time the Company is allowed to put the route in order ready for operation. The contract applies only to the Isthmus, so that the Company are under no obligations to run ships in connection with their route on either side. It is stipulated that the Government may terminate the charter at the expiration of 20 years from the date of its ratification, on the payment of [illegible] to the Company in the City of New-York, and giving twelve months' notice of its intention to do so.

At the expiration of fifteen years more added to the period abovenamed, the Government shall have the same right as aforesaid, [illegible] the Company $1,500,000 in the manner, and upon paying the terms above stipulated, [illegible] The Company has the exclusive right of navigating the lakes and rivers between the two oceans, and also the free use of all roads, bridges, &c., for laying down railroad tracks, and to use all lands, timber, and everything else necessary for operating and putting the Transit in order.

The Company pay to the Government of Nicaragua *one dollar and twenty-five cents* for every passenger over six years of age, transported across the Isthmus.

Mails of all nations are allowed free transit.

On goods and merchandise of all kinds, three per cent. of the freight—on treasure, dust, specie, &c., [illegible] of one per cent.

C. K. Garrison is here, ready to make arrangements for running his ships on the Pacific side to connect on this side with those of Messrs. [illegible], whose mail contract to Aspinwall expires on the first of October.

The estimated cost of stocking and putting the Transit in first rate order is $250,000.

This amount has been secured by the Company the moment the official news shall be received that the contract has been ratified. The intelligence by the *North Star* that the contract had been ratified unanimously, and signed by the President, [illegible] before the owners of the steamers will enter into any arrangement for running their ships on the route.

X.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries of the City of New-York.

The following is the report of the New-York Dispensaries for the month of July, 1859:

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Male Patients	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Female Patients	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treated at Dwellings	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Treated at Dispensaries	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Primary Vaccinations	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Revaccinations	1	—	47	—	[illegible]
Whole No. Vaccinated	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Adults	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Children	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Native Patients	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Foreign Patients	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. sent to Hospital	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No. of Deaths	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prescriptions Dispensed	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

During the month of July, as above shown, medical and surgical services, vaccination and medicines were afforded gratuitously to [illegible] persons. The principal causes of death were cholera infantum and phthisis. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the digestive system. Among the most important were cholera infantum, dysentery and diarrhoea.

Plan to Settle the Affairs of the Erie Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let the Stock and unsecured Sinking Fund Bonds lay in abeyance—be hung up—to remain unprofitable. The Company would then stand thus:

Present amount of Stock and Bonds		[illegible]
Deduct, in abeyance: Stock	$11,[illegible]	
Convertible Bonds	[illegible]	
Sinking Fund Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]
There would remain		$17,[illegible]

to pay interest upon.

When the road earned more than would pay the interest on this $17,[illegible], first pay the interest (or pro rata) on the Sinking Fund Bonds; then, if able, (or as much as possible,) pay the [illegible] the Sinking Fund of [illegible] Stock or Bonds, as might be [illegible]; and if the profits of the road would pay more, apply it in the payment of interest on the Convertible Bonds; and, lastly, when all these claims are met, apply any balance to a dividend on Stock. In this way the [illegible] and Bondholders would come in for a share of the future of the road, without injury to any other interest.

A SUFFERER IN STOCKS AND BONDS.

Newport, R. I., Friday, Aug. 12, 1859.

At Bridgeport, Ct., on Monday evening, Aug. 15, as the Boston Express train from New-York was crossing Division-street, a woman, Mrs. O'Neil, was hit by the cow-catcher and thrown about fifty feet. She had been waiting for the down train to pass, after which she stepped upon the track, and not seeing the up train, was struck and killed instantly.

The valuation of the city of Salem (Mass.) this year is $16,[illegible], of which $7,[illegible] is real and $9,[illegible] personal property. The total valuation is $311,[illegible] less than in 1858, the decrease being in personal property. The number of polls is [illegible]. The rate of taxation is [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

REGULAR MEETING OF THE YOUNG MEN'S [illegible] CENTRAL COMMITTEE—RESIGNATIONS [illegible].—The Monthly Meeting of the [illegible] Young Men's Central Committee was held last [illegible] 618 Broadway. The names of one or [illegible] from each Ward, who had [illegible] membership by violating the constitution in [illegible] absence from two successive meetings of the [illegible], were read by the Chairman of the [illegible] of Vacancies. This question gave rise to [illegible], but was essentially settled for the [illegible] passage of a resolution offered by Mr. [illegible] the absentees a chance to explain at the next [illegible]. Failing to do so then, their seats would be [illegible] forfeited. Richard CORNELL, a [illegible] Policeman, and W. M. CONNOLLY, also in the [illegible], tendered their resignations, which were [illegible]. GEO. WILLIAMS, of the Sixth Ward, [illegible] in place of WM. PLUNKETT, Jr., who [illegible]. The Special Committee appointed with [illegible] to the order of the Police Commissioners [illegible] prohibit members of the force from being [illegible] with political organizations, reported [illegible] that no action should be taken [illegible] Committee either approving or disapproving [illegible] of the Commissioners, and suggested [illegible] Committee modify their rules so that [illegible] the police may be permitted to vote at primary [illegible] without formally enrolling their names as [illegible]. The report was tabled. Mr. McC[illegible] of [illegible] Ward, urged the appointment of a Committee to wait upon Gov. MORGAN to ask the [illegible] of the Twelfth Regiment. A long discussion [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible].

A [illegible].—Capt. [illegible], who [illegible] the Eleventh Ward [illegible] to the Sixteenth Ward in place of Capt. CARPENTER, who has tendered his resignation. On Tuesday afternoon a deputation of Eleventh Ward citizens waited on General Superintendent PILLSBURY with a petition, numerously signed, as follows: *To Amos Pillsbury, General Superintendent of Police*: The undersigned, citizens of the Eleventh Ward, without distinction of class or party, respectfully represent that they have heard with deep regret of the transferment of Capt. PIERS SQUIRES to the Sixteenth District. The long residence of Captain SQUIRES in our midst, his intelligence and thoroughness in all the walks and relations of life, have endeared him to the people of this section of the City, and especially of the Eleventh Ward. For these reasons and others we earnestly ask a reconsideration in his case, and his return to the Eleventh Precinct. The Committee stated that another petition, with a larger number of signatures, was in course of preparation, and asked that the matter might receive favorable attention. The Superintendent replied that it was scarcely practicable to grant the request, and further testimonials to Capt. SQUIRES' efficiency would only tend to confirm him in his conviction of the wisdom of the transfer.

A MOTHER CHARGED WITH THE MURDER OF HER INFANT CHILD.—On Tuesday night the dead body of a female child was found in the sink of No. 63 Greenwich-street, and taken to the Trinity-place Station-house by the First Ward Police. A medical examination resulted in showing that the infant had not been stillborn. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest at which MARY WARD, the mother of the child, was present. She stated that she had but recently arrived here from Wisconsin, and was in extremely destitute circumstances. She strenuously denied throwing her child into the vault, but said that it accidentally fell in. The jury would not give credence to the woman's story, and returned a verdict that the infant died from "suffocation by being thrown into a sink of the house No. 63 Greenwich-street, on the 15th day of August, 1859, by her mother, MARY WARD." The woman, who was in a very weak condition, was removed to Bellevue Hospital for medical treatment. When she recovers she will be given into the custody of the criminal authorities.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met at the usual hour yesterday, Mr. VERPLANCK in the Chair. During the last week 981 emigrants have arrived at this port, making a total for the year thus far of 46,733, against 51,377 to the same date in 1858. There are 732 inmates in the Ward's Island Institution. The balance of the Commutation Fund on hand is $15,904 81. In consequence of the absence of Mr. DEVLIN, the President of [illegible] was unable to report on the question of hiring a steamboat to be used for transferring patients to the Floating Hospital. It was determined to send to Ward's Island all the blankets not in use at the Marine Hospital. The Auditing Committee made the report that the entire indebtedness of the Commission to the Committee was $85,000. This they hope to reduce during the present year, unless the expenses of Quarantine should be greater than they promise to be at present.

MAMMOTH CIRCUS AT JONES' WOOD.—The first of a series of displays in horsemanship, equal to any which have recently taken place in this City, was held yesterday at Jones' Wood. The mammoth circus, with Madame LOUISE TOURNAIRE as the chief equestrienne, Mlle. JOSEPHINE, and Mr. NEVILLE, the great trick rider, were the chief attractions, and their performances were highly commendable, and deservedly elicited loud applause from the large crowd assembled. The other entertainments, usual to these half-civic, half-rural festivals, dancing, fireworks, &c., concluded the entertainments. A police force was on the ground and order was perfectly preserved. The performances will be renewed to-day, and continue during the week.

SERIOUS AND FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Last evening a man named CHAS. JALAY, was brought to the New-York Hospital suffering from a fracture of the skull received by falling down the hatchway of the five-story building of J. R. JAFFRAY & SON, No. 350 Broadway. He died about an hour after being admitted. JOSEPH BAKER was also brought to the Hospital having fallen from a pile of lumber foot of Thirtieth-street and Eleventh-avenue. A man named OWEN EWELEY, met with a serious accident by falling down the hatchway of the ship *Hammond*, foot of Vesey-street. The two latter will, no doubt, recover from their injuries.

THE CORPSE OF A MAN FOUND IN THE RIVER.—WM. FERRIS, a boatman of No. 28 West-street, found the body of an unknown man yesterday in the river, near the Battery. Deceased was apparently 60 years of age; he was six feet six inches in height, and had gray hair. He wore brown cloth pants, monkey jacket, brown ribbed vest, and boots—the left one cut across the instep. In his pocket was a red pocket handkerchief with white spots. Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest, and as no marks of violence were on the body the jury rendered a verdict of "supposed drowning."

CAPT. CARPENTER'S CASE.—The trial of Police Captain CARPENTER, on a charge of unofficer-like conduct in connection with the singular suicide of Mrs. INNES, at No. 110 West Twenty-fourth street, a few weeks ago, was to have been resumed yesterday. In the interval between the adjournment of the trial and yesterday, (the day fixed for its resumption,) Capt. CARPENTER sent in his resignation to the Police Commissioners. The Board will not meet until the 2d of September, when it is likely the resignation will be accepted. Under these circumstances, it was considered unnecessary to proceed with the matter.

FATAL LEAP.—JOSEPH MILLER was admitted to Bellevue Hospital on the 12th inst., in the last stages of consumption, and was placed in the upper story of the Institution. Soon after he became delirious, raised one of the windows, and jumped to the ground. He received injuries from the leap which resulted in his death on Tuesday night. Coroner JACKMAN will hold an inquest. Deceased has left a wife at No. 88 Essex-street, where he formerly resided.

FIRE IN THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET.—This morning about 3 o'clock a fire occurred in the cotton batting establishment of *Mr. CLARKE, No. 210 West Thirty-seventh-street*. It broke out in the picking room, *in the third story of the building, and extended to the* fourth story. The damage amounted to between $3,000 and $4,000; fully insured in the East River and Beekman Insurance Companies. The planing establishment of Messrs. [illegible], in the first and second stories of the building, were much injured by water.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.—About 2½ o'clock, Wednesday morning, a fire broke out in the paint shop of [illegible], corner of Jay and Greenwich-street. It was extinguished with trifling damage.

SUICIDE.—About 8 o'clock last evening a man named [illegible] committed suicide by shooting himself in the head in the yard of the building No. 39 Howard-street. The cause is attributed to domestic difficulties. On the person were found two Bank-books, showing a deposit to *his credit of $900*. The Coroner will be notified this morning.

RUN OVER AND BADLY HURT.—JAMES BARRY, a lad, nine years of age, was run over yesterday afternoon at the corner of Fulton and South streets, by one of the Avenue-street line of stages. He received severe injuries in the abdomen, and was conveyed to the City Hospital by a First Ward Officer.

POLICEMEN DETAILED.—Patrolmen WM. H. [illegible], of the First Precinct, and SAML. LAVES, of the [illegible], have been detailed by General-Superintendent PILLSBURY for service at the City Hall Police Court, in addition to the six other officers now serving there.

SAILING OF THE PERSIA.—The Royal Mail steamer *Persia* departed yesterday for Liverpool. She carried out one hundred and forty-nine passengers, and [illegible] in specie.

[illegible] of the Commissioners of Health.

[illegible] MATTER EXPLAINED.

The Commissioners of Health met at noon yesterday. [illegible] relation to the steamers [illegible] by the adoption of a resolution [illegible] the opinion of this Board [illegible] healthy from infected [illegible] from yellow fever having [illegible] to permit them to come [illegible] having performed such [illegible] officer shall designate. The [illegible] free ventilation which [illegible] their hatches constant [illegible]

[illegible] great advantage over sailing vessels which had hardly any opportunity for circulation [illegible]. Dr. [illegible] called attention to certain vessels [illegible], having received stream permits, hired other [illegible] the licensed lighters. A resolution was adopted [illegible] that such vessels should employ only [illegible] authorized by the Board to perform the work, unless by special permission. [illegible] Officer of Castleton, Staten Island, Dr. MUNDY, Health [illegible] called the attention of the Board to the fact that a sloop from New-York or Brooklyn, he knew not which, a few days ago threw overboard a load of offal in the bay, so near Staten Island that the [illegible] carried it to and distributed it upon the shores of Castleton, and that from it an exceedingly offensive and deleterious odor emanated, causing a great deal of alarm among the inhabitants of that locality. He said the people of Staten Island were congratulating themselves upon having gotten rid of the Quarantine, [illegible] they had hardly realized the fact before they found themselves subjected to another nuisance, which, though not so serious in its character as the other, was nevertheless of sufficient importance to demand prompt and efficient action. Staten Island could not consent to be made the *offal dépôt* of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn any more than she [illegible] to be longer used as a depository [illegible] diseases of every clime and soil. He hoped that the Board had jurisdiction over the matter, (which [illegible] thought it had,) that some efficient measures [illegible] be adopted at once to prevent a repetition of the offence, and thereby prevent the necessity of the adoption of resolutions on the part of the Castleton Board of Health analogous to those memorable ones of the 1st of September, 1858, in relation to the Quarantine nuisance. He further stated that the men in the employ of the Castleton Board had been engaged, since the perpetration of the act complained of, in burying the offensive matter on the beach. Gen. DELAVAN, City Inspector, in reply to Dr. MUNDY, stated that he had heard of the act, and upon investigation had learned that the vessel was from Brooklyn, on her way with a load of offal to Barren Island; and that when opposite Staten Island she sprung aleak, and was compelled to dump her load there to prevent her from sinking. If such was the fact, he thought it palliated the offence very much. He suggested, however, if the act should be repeated, that the parties be immediately arrested and summarily dealt with, as it was clearly a violation of existing laws. Dr. BOYD said that he was satisfied it was thrown overboard from the Brooklyn offal sloop, and that the Captain of the vessel had been notified to appear before the Brooklyn Board of Health. The Board then adjourned to Friday.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of a New Methodist Episcopal Church.

The corner-stone of the new Methodist Episcopal Church in Fourth-street, near Macdougal, was laid yesterday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies. The new structure is intended for the accommodation of the society now worshipping in Sullivan-street, and in point of architectural beauty and convenience of design, is intended to equal, if it does not excel, most other Methodist Churches in this City. The location is one of the most eligible, being in the immediate vicinity of Washington Parade Ground, and within a few steps of the Sixth-avenue Railroad. The church in Sullivan-street was organized Dec. 12, 1842, with the Rev. J. M. SMITH as pastor, and at one time consisted of 476 members. At present the number is about 250. The depreciation in the character of the neighborhood, and other circumstances, made it necessary to select a new location. Bishop JANES presided. The services were begun with singing and prayer, after which the Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK made an address, the topic being the reasons and uses of Christian sects, and intended to show, more particularly, why the Methodist Church exists. At its conclusion the Rev. CHARLES SHELLING, the present pastor, read a brief history of the Church from the time of its organization. A collection was taken up, and Bishop JANES then proceeded to lay the corner-stone. Prayer, the Doxology, and Benediction closed the exercises. Beneath the stone were deposited the following documents: Manual of the Common Council of the City of New-York, Minutes of the New-York Annual Conference for 1859, Statistics of the Sunday School Juvenile Missionary Society, names of the original officers of the Sullivan-street Church, and also those of the present officers; copy of the Discipline of 1856; copies of all the religious as well as the Daily Secular *Press*; CARLTON & PORTER's Book Catalogue, and almanacs and cards for 1859-60, *&c*. The basement and audience floors, with the walls, are already up. The building will be 63 feet on Fourth-street, by 96 feet deep; Romanesque in style; front 70 feet high, with two façade flank towers, with side entrances in each leading to the main vestibule. The front is to be of marble. The interior arrangements somewhat unique and original. The basement room is about 12 feet high, and will contain class-rooms, Sabbath and infant school rooms, &c. The audience floor will be furnished with Church sofas, instead of the usual form of seats. The orchestra above, and in the rear of the pulpit platform, will seat 150 singers. The side galleries will be supported on brackets. The ceiling will be in a single span. The house will seat about 1,100 persons, and will cost about $65,000. It will be ready to be dedicated, probably, on the 1st of January, 1860. The architect is G. KING, of Brooklyn. The contractors are HADDEN & GEDNEY, carpenters; STEWART & BUCK, masons; J. B. & W. W. CORNELL, iron work; and JOHN CHAVE, marble work.

New-York Firemen in Philadelphia.

TRIAL OF A STEAM FIRE-ENGINE.

On Monday morning last, the "Ludlow Association," of the Tenth Ward of this City, composed of a portion of the members of Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, left for the City of Philadelphia, taking with them one of LEE & LARNED's improved steam fire-engines. The visit was for the purpose of showing the Philadelphians what progress New-York has made in building steam fire-apparatus.

The engine which the Manhattan men took with them is the fifth size made by Messrs. LEE & LARNED, and is an exact counterpart of the machine owned by the Manhattan Company. It has one steam cylinder, 9 inches in diameter, with 8½ inches stroke, capable of making from 200 to 300 revolutions a minute. There are 225 square feet of fire surface, and the boiler is an improved kind, called "LARNED's Patent Annular." Steam can be raised to a working pressure in about eight minutes. The force-pumps are "CARY's Patent Rotary," with a tip 1⅜ inches in diameter, and are capable of discharging 450 gallons of water per minute. The weight of the engine complete is 5,100 lbs., being the same weight as the apparatus Hope Engine Company, of Philadelphia, but having greater power. The engine is splendidly finished.

The company stopped at Trenton, N. J., on Monday, *and gave an exhibition of the power of their* engine. The Good-Will Engine Company No. 2, received the New-Yorkers, taking charge of their apparatus, and treated them hospitably. The trial came off in the market place, and was witnessed by the Mayor, Chief Engineer, and about three thousand of the citizens. With many disadvantages steam was raised sufficient to blow the whistle in seven minutes after the fire was lighted, and in twelve minutes two streams were projected through ⅞-inch nozzles about 180 feet high. The trial was every way satisfactory to the citizens of Trenton.

On Monday afternoon, the Manhattans left for Philadelphia, and arrived at 6½ P. M. They were received by the members of Hope Steam Engine Company No. 2, who, preceded by Beck's band, paraded through several of the principal streets. On Tuesday, several large omnibuses were procured, and the Hope Engine folks took their New-York friends to Schuylkill Falls, where an excellent entertainment was provided. The New Yorkers were also taken to the Girard College, and were also shown a number of interesting portions of the city. About 2½ o'clock, on Wednesday morning, a fire broke out at No. 320 North Wharves, and no sooner had the alarm bell struck than the New-Yorkers had their steamer on the way to the fire. Although some difficulty took place in getting water, a powerful stream was thrown upon the flames.

A public trial of the New-York engine was given yesterday afternoon. The exhibition was at the corner of Market and North Seventh-street, and with poor fuel 20 pounds of steam was made from cold water in seven minutes, and in ten minutes the engine was in active service. *Horizontally* the engine threw water 230 feet through a 1⅜ inch nozzle, and two streams about 190 feet through ⅞ inch nozzles. There was a large crowd in attendance, and although the performance was very fine, yet no evidence of approbation was given.

Police Reports.

A VIXEN IN A POLICE COURT.—Yesterday morning two women, named Ann Maria Tiernar and Anna Morse, who a few hours previously had been discharged from the Penitentiary at Blackwell's Island, where the former had served three and the latter six months, determined to celebrate their restoration to liberty by getting intoxicated. They soon accomplished their intention. While in a groggery in Second-avenue they met a male acquaintance, who excited a feeling of jealousy between them, which finally culminated in a rough and tumble street fight. Both were arrested, taken to Jefferson Market Police Court, and Justice KELLY decided to commit them for disorderly conduct. As the officer was conveying them from the Court-room the pugnacious Anna Morse, who had previously threatened to take the life of Anna Maria, seized the latter by the shoulder, and with a vigorous push, sent her heading from the top to the bottom of a long flight of stairs. The woman's head was badly cut by the fall, and she received other injuries which for a time made her insensible. Her vixenish assailant was again taken before the Court and detained on a charge of assault and battery. She coolly told the Judge that before he intended to punish her without a cause, now she had given a reason to do so.

THE CONSEQUENCE OF BAD CONDUCT.—Michael Strong, a Southern tavern-keeper, recently came to this City to make a short sojourn. Among his acquaintances was Mr. John McLean, of No. 136 Crosby-street. While at the house of the latter Mr. Strong is alleged to have made himself unpleasantly familiar with a female member of the family. The insult was resented by the lady, and Mr. McLean, it is alleged, also manifested his displeasure by stabbing Strong in the hand with a knife, and beating him badly on the head with a club. Strong made a complaint of felonious assault against Mr. McLean, and the magistrate at the Tombs held the latter for examination.

DETECTED IN THE COMMISSION OF BURGLARY.—About 1 o'clock yesterday morning Officer KEMBLE, of the Tenth Ward, discovered two men in the act of breaking open a window of Mr. F. H. Sherwood's house, No. 134 Eldridge[illegible], [illegible] the policeman arrested one of the burglars, who gave the name of Edward Simmons alias Maguire, but [illegible] other escaped. The prisoner was taken before [illegible] Justice [illegible] at the Lower Police Court, who committed him for trial.

Base Ball.

ECKFORD, OF GREENPOINT, VS. HOBOKEN CLUB.

This match took place, yesterday afternoon, upon the grounds of the Hoboken Club, at the Elysian Fields, and resulted in a complete victory for the Eckfords. The latter Club is very strong and in excellent practice, and the consequence is that in most of their trials they are victorious. As will be observed by the score, the Hobokens were not able to play them a very close or interesting game.

ECKFORD.	H. L.	Runs.	HOBOKEN.	H. L.	Runs.
Brown, c	1	7	Salisbury, p	3	2
Grum, s. s	[illegible]	6	Scott, c	1	4
Pierson, p	[illegible]	[illegible]	Sheldon, 1 b	4	1
Manolt, l. f	3	[illegible]	Dewey, 2 b	4	1
Tostivan, 3 b	3	[illegible]	[illegible], 3 b	4	1
Mills, 1 b	3	4	Vandewater, s. s, l. f	4	2
Beach, c. f	4	3	Welling, s.s	[illegible]	2
Snyder, r. f	4	[illegible]	Benson, r. f	[illegible]	3
Lamphier, 2 b	2	4	Mott, c. f	3	[illegible]
Total	27	40	Total	27	17

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	4	6	5	2	3	2	6	13	3	—40
Hoboken	6	1	8	0	1	1	0	1	1	—17

SCORER FOR ECKFORD—W. Brown.
SCORER FOR HOBOKEN—W. R. Harrison.
UMPIRE—[illegible], of the Eagle Club.

MANHATTAN VS. INDEPENDENT.

The above Clubs played yesterday upon the grounds of the Independents, Eighty-first-street and Second-avenue. But seven innings were played. The following is the score:

MANHATTAN.	H. L.	Runs.	INDEPENDENT.	H. L.	Runs.
Jones, 2 b	3	7	Fitzgerald, c	2	2
Harson, p	[illegible]	6	Post, p	2	2
Fulmer, 1 b	3	5	Kellogg, 2 b	1	1
D. Hudson, 3 b	4	5	W. Steele, c. f	3	1
Tuomey, c	4	4	Jacquelin, s. s	3	1
Rowe, l. f	0	8	E. R. Steele, l. f	3	1
Page, c. f	0	8	Wade, 1 b	3	1
Burger, s. s	1	7	Clark, r. f	1	0
Norton, r. f	4	3	Graff, 3 b	3	1
Total	21	53	Total	21	10

RUNS MADE IN EACH INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	
Manhattan	9	11	6	5	2	10	10	—53
Independent	1	1	2	0	1	3	2	—10

The Arrest of Emerson, the Alleged Counterfeiter.

CHARGES AGAINST NEW-YORK OFFICERS.

From the Newark Mercury, Aug. 17.

As noticed yesterday, Chief WHITNEY on Monday succeeded in getting possession of HENRY EMERSON, the counterfeiter, and bringing him to this city. EMERSON, it will be recollected, was in company with JOHN GIFFORD, who some time since passed a counterfeit bill on Mr. H. C. SODEN, and offered others at various places in this city. GIFFORD was arrested at the time, but EMERSON escaped to New-York. Chief WHITNEY, and aids WAMBOLD and BRANT, immediately went vigorously to work in the matter, and soon succeeded in causing the arrest of EMERSON in New-York. They then endeavored to cause his removal to this city, but were met by the friends and counsel of EMERSON, who laughed at the idea that "Jersey officers" should consider themselves sharp enough to get a man in their possession who had so much New-York talent to assist him. EMERSON objected to coming to this State, upon which a requisition was procured from Gov. NEWELL, and after much inexcusable delay, was indorsed by Gov. MORGAN. Recorder BARNARD held several examinations, and caused the Chief to bring witnesses from this city to identify EMERSON, and then went out of town.

The Recorder finally set apart Monday last as the day for a final disposition of the matter. All that was needed for our authorities to obtain possession of EMERSON, was for the Recorder to discharge him. Monday morning Chief WHITNEY and aids WAMBOLD and BRANT proceeded to New-York, accompanied by Messrs. RICHARDS and HULL, in case any further identification should be pronounced necessary. On visiting the Recorder's Office, the Chief was informed by a clerk that the Recorder had not yet returned, and would not, probably, return before the next day. The Chief, however, was not satisfied with this statement, and inquired of a boy writing in one part of the office when he had seen the Recorder. He replied that he had seen him but a short time before, and that he would soon be in again. While waiting for his appearance, the counsel of EMERSON came in, and informed the Chief that the Recorder was out of town and unwell, and that he had sent an order for EMERSON to be released on bail. The Chief replied that he hardly thought the Recorder was out of the City, and sent Officer BRANT to the Toombs to see if EMERSON was still there, fearing that he might have already been released on bail. The officer soon returned with the intelligence that EMERSON had been taken away from the Toombs an hour before. This information was not calculated to encourage the Chief in his hopes of success, but unwilling to lose any chance, he dispatched Officer BRANT to the Essex Market Jail, to ascertain if EMERSON was there, and if so, to keep watch of him, wherever he might be taken. Shortly after, the Recorder entered his office—the counsel of EMERSON being doubtless much surprised at seeing him, inasmuch as he was "out of town and unwell." Chief WHITNEY immediately requested the Recorder to countermand his order for admitting EMERSON to bail, which he did—Officer WAMBOLD arriving at the Essex Market Court with the document just in time. The Recorder then stated that he would not discharge the prisoner until 1½ o'clock, which would give his counsel time to get out a new writ and take him before one of the Supreme Judges. At the time mentioned the writ had not been forthcoming, and Chief WHITNEY again asked for the discharge of the prisoner. The Recorder accordingly issued it and gave it to the Chief. A moment after, however, the prisoner's counsel entered and asked for more time. The Chief said he would only give up the discharge at the demand of the Recorder and under protest. The lawyer requested the Chief to wait awhile, but the Chief replied that the manner in which he had been treated in this case was not such as to warrant any favors, and if after the "sharp work" practiced against him he had obtained any advantage he meant to keep it. The Recorder said he had no power to demand the return of the discharge, upon which the Chief politely wished the discomfited lawyer good morning and took his leave. Hastening to the jail he presented the discharge to the keeper, who pretended he hadn't time to attend to it just then. The following colloquy took place:

CHIEF—"I would like to get away as soon as possible."
KEEPER—"Well, give me time, can't you?"
CHIEF—"How long shall I be obliged to wait?"
KEEPER—"I can't say."
CHIEF—"Shall I wait here, or call again?"
KEEPER—"You needn't do neither."
CHIEF—"I shall go to the Recorder and inform him that you refuse to receive the discharge."
KEEPER—"You can go where you please."

The Chief then went to the Tenth Precinct Station-house, and telegraphed to Mr. CARPENTER the fact that he had a discharge for the prisoner. Detective ELDER was sent over, and returned with the Chief to the prison; Judge BEEBE came in at the same time, and at his order EMERSON was given up. After walking a short distance, a carriage was obtained, and the driver directed to proceed to the Hoboken Ferry. EMERSON objected to this, saying that it was done to keep out of the way of his friends, who, he had no doubt, were at the Jersey City Ferry with a writ of *habeas corpus*. He was soon on board the ferry-boat, and as it left the wharf he expressed, by an exclamation more emphatic than polite, his utter disgust of New Jersey justice. He was taken from Hoboken to Jersey City, and thence brought to this City in the cars. He cried like a child, coming up, and seemed to consider his case, now that he was out of the reach of his New-York friends, a hopeless one. He was committed to jail to await an examination before Justice MEDCRAFT.

Chief WHITNEY and his assistants are entitled to great credit for the zeal and energy with which they have prosecuted this affair to a successful termination. At every step they have been met by the most unscrupulous disregard of courtesy and justice—even the authorities of New-York, who would be supposed to desire that one so notoriously an offender against the law, should be subjected to the penalty which he had invoked, contributing, by their delays and inexcusable partialities for the prisoner, to the embarrassment and difficulty of executing the processes against him. *"The best laid schemes of men and mice"* sometimes, however, go awry, and this case affords no ground to doubt the proverb. All the efforts of EMERSON and his friends failed to preserve to New-York so valuable a citizen, and he is at last placed *under discipline by which he will be fully prepared* for doing the State some service, in that institution which has been erected at Trenton for the express accommodation of eminent personages like himself.

The importance of this arrest consists in the fact that EMERSON is believed to be one of the principal parties engaged in New-York and vicinity, in uttering counterfeit money. The New-York police, who, *unlike the authorities, have rendered all possible* assistance to our officers in this affair, are well aware of EMERSON's active complicity in this nefarious business. EMERSON is a young man, of gentlemanly appearance, and has friends in respectable society.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF HEALTH.—An adjourned meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Health was held yesterday. *Several small nuisances were ordered abated; several* large nuisances were referred for special report. Mr. JOHN T. HILDRETH, the great leader of the opposition to swill milk, was present, to look after a communication which he sent in a few weeks ago, complaining of HUSTED's swill-milk stables on Franklin-avenue. When the document was presented it was referred to the Swill-milk Committee. Alderman CASHOW, Chairman of the Swill-milk Committee, made a verbal report to the effect that he had visited the place complained of, and he did not think it was any worse than it was ten years ago! But he said the Committee would be ready to make a formal report at the next meeting. Mr. HILDRETH was proceeding with a speech to show that the Board had authority in the Charter to abate the nuisance, when Acting-Mayor KALBFLEISCH, who was in the Chair, suggested that the proper time for his remarks was when the report was presented. Mr. HILDRETH took the hint, and then took his hat and walked off. The Board will hold another meeting on Wednesday next.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY—ARREST OF THE PERPETRATORS.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as Mr. JAMES HEMMENS, of Worcester, Mass., was walking through Bergen, near Nevins-street, he was attacked by a gang of youthful thieves, who knocked him down, and after beating him severely, took a carpet-bag containing clothing, which he had in his hand and a small sum of money from his pockets, and then made off. The cries of the person assailed, for assistance, were heard by Officers WRIGHT and HARDY, of the Third Precinct Police, who promptly went to his assistance. They succeeded in capturing two of the gang, named DANIEL GEOGAN and EDWARD TRACY, and also in recovering all of the stolen property. Yesterday morning the accused were committed for examination.

ARREST OF RIVER THIEVES—STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—Officers KELLY, McLAUGHLIN and PARKS, of the Second Precinct Police, at 2 o'clock yesterday morning succeeded in capturing two river thieves at the foot of Gold-street, and recovering stolen property, consisting of rope, yarn and sail, valued at about $300. The police saw the accused rowing up the river in a yawl-boat, and kept an eye upon them until they boarded the schooner *Senator Eaton*, on the ways at the above dock, which they claimed at first as their property. The boat they used had also been stolen from Pier No. 45 East River, New-York. The parties arrested gave their names as JOHN SHAY and GEORGE THOMPSON. They were committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL.

A PUPIL OF LEE-AVENUE SUNDAY-SCHOOL BURNED TO DEATH.—SARAH M. MORRIS, 15 years of age, residing with her mother on Taylor-street, near Kent-avenue, in attempting to fill a fluid lamp Tuesday night, while the wick was lighted, was so badly burned by the fluid taking fire and spreading over her person, that she died yesterday morning. The deceased was an exemplary member of the Lee-avenue Sabbath-School.

THE DISORDERLY FIREMEN.—The firemen accused of disorderly conduct at the foot of South Fifth-street, Tuesday, during the fire in MOTT & BROMBACH's distillery, were brought before Justice FOX yesterday morning. Not being ready for examination the defendants gave bail to appear on Tuesday next.

BURGLAR ARRESTED.—Officer JACOBS, of the Fifth Precinct, yesterday arrested a woman named LOUISA FISHER, on a charge of robbing the house of HENRY HASS, No. 58 Johnson-street, Eastern District, of property valued at $50. The accused was committed for trial.

BURGLARY.—The sewing-machine establishment of Messrs. GROVER & BAKER, on Fulton, near Orange street, was entered by burglars, Tuesday night, and robbed of a quantity of sewing silk and $20 in money. The thieves gained an entrance by forcing a rear window.

WELL DONE.—The Brooklyn police have captured ten burglars since Saturday night last.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES

Is issued on the morning of every Tuesday and Friday and contains, in addition to the bulk of intelligence given in the Daily Paper,

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NO DANGER OF SETTING FIRE TO BUILDINGS!!!

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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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MARRIED

LOCKWOOD—COOPER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, at the Stanton st. Baptist Church, by the Rev. E. H. Hill, Mr. ROBERT H. LOCKWOOD to Miss ELIZA COOPER, only daughter of Chas. Cooper, Esq., all of this City.

VAN AUKEN—GARRISON.—On Wednesday, Aug. 17, by the Rev. Halsey Dunning, BARENT H. VAN AUKEN to KATE M., daughter of Cornelius K. Garrison.

HALL—MUNDY.—At Metuchin, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 16, by the Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. WILLIAM HENRY HALL to Miss EMMA, only daughter of Ambrose Munday, Esq.

DIED.

MILES.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 17, of cholera infantum, EDMUND, only son of Edmund L. and Margaret Miles, aged 5 months and 25 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Thursday, Aug. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 180 6th-av.

DUNKIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, in the 60th year of her age, ISABELLA J., wife of L. H. Dunkin, and daughter of the late Capt. Nicholas Myers, of Baltimore.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

FALCONER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Aug. 17, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. CATHERINE, wife of William Falconer.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from her late residence, No. 22 West [illegible]-st., on *Friday*, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

BRUNDAGE.—In this City, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, of consumption, MARY ELIZABETH GRANT BRUNDAGE, the only [illegible] daughter of the late Henry E. and Eliza Armstrong [illegible].

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 124 6th-av., without further invitation.

CRESWELL.—At his residence, Riverdale, Westchester Co., on Monday evening, Aug. 15, WILLIAM D. CRESWELL, in the 61st year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, the 18th, at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the deceased, and those of his brother, Henry S. Creswell, are respectfully invited to attend. A train leaves Chambers-st. at 1:15 P. M.

CHAPMAN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 16, ROBERT M. CHAPMAN, aged 24 years, 7 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his [illegible], Lebbeus Chapman, Sr., No. 7 Tillary-st.

BRUMWALD.—At Hoboken, on Saturday, Aug. 13, Joseph, son of Raphael Brumwald, aged 4 months.

The remains were buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery.

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5, 28, 57, 69, 49, 77, 46, 11, 41, 7, 68, 45, 75, 20.

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Class No. 441, Aug. 17, 1859.
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Class No. 442, Extra, Aug. 17, 1859.
73, 43, 6, 26, 9, 55, 20, 52, 69, 33, 8, 57.

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IS NOW READY
IN THE
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One more Grand Excursion, on FRIDAY, Aug. 19, around *Staten Island, landing at Biddle's Grove*, on Staten Island, one of the most delightful trips in the world, viewing Fort Hamilton, Fort Lafayette, and the new fort erecting on Sandy Hook. The noble steamer ERIE, Capt. [illegible], will start from the foot of Chambers-st. at 9 o'clock; Spring-st., North River, 9¼; Amos-st., 9½; 22d-st., North River, 10; Broome-st., East River, 10¾; Peck-slip, 11. Fare for the trip, 50 cents.

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Do you want Whiskers or Moustaches? My Onguent, established in 1852, will force them to grow on the smoothest face in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1. Sent post free to any address.
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[illegible]
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Remarkably free from sectional prejudice and morbidity. The author knows negro as are probably, [illegible], not through the cold light of ethnological science, but the warm, enkindling recollections of boyhood and youth.
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BLACK DIAMONDS
Will give you something to talk about.
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A CARD.
No. 13 Cooper Institute, New-York,
Aug. [illegible], 1859.
We, the undersigned, graduates of BRYANT, STRATTON & PACKARD'S Mercantile College of New-York, take pleasure in expressing our entire satisfaction with the course pursued, both as to the thoroughness in developing the science of accounts, and to the peculiar and happy method of imparting instruction in the various departments of the institution. To the resident principal, Mr. S. S. Packard, we return our sincere thanks for his uniform courtesy in the discharge of his duties, and the valuable practical training in all matters of business which we have received at his hands. To Mr. John D. Williams, the accomplished Teacher of Penmanship, we acknowledge ourselves under lasting obligations for the many valuable hints in the art of which he is a thorough master.
We believe these gentlemen to be at the head of their profession in this country, and shall never cease to remember with pleasure the pleasant season we have spent under their instruction.
JAMES W. SMITH, Falkville, N. Y.
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BLACK DIAMONDS
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PATENT MICA AND FIBROUS CEMENT ROOFING.
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This remedy is reliable; containing no oil, lead or [illegible]. [illegible]
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HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS.—There is nothing equal to the enjoyment of [illegible] the afflicted experience. [illegible] valuable specific [illegible] and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach [illegible] and the cleansing of the [illegible] should recommend it to all classes of our community. Sold by all druggists. Principal dépôt Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, New-York.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.—The business of the New-York [illegible] Mills, Nos. 209 to 213 West 27th-st., [illegible] morning as usual, the machinery not having been injured at all in the least. The fire did not [illegible] buildings. All orders will be delivered promptly.
JAMES [illegible], Proprietor.
ALFRED T. [illegible].

LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Ingraham.

THE ERIE RAILROAD AND THE FIFTH MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

The fifth mortgage bondholders of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company having applied to their Trustees to have the protection of a Receiver extended to them as well as to the fourth mortgage bondholders, Judge INGRAHAM, to-day, on the application of the Trustees, extended the receivership already existing to all the property covered by the fifth and last mortgage of the Company. It is understood that this last mortgage covers all the property of the Company.

This proceeding will prevent any division of the property necessary to operate the road.

Application of Hugh McParlow.—In this case the petitioner obtained a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Josephine McParlow, commanding her to produce the body of John H. W. Parlow. The petition set forth that the lady was the wife of the petitioner, and that she had left his house, taking John, his son, with her. This morning the lady came into court, having the boy, an interesting child of about three years of age, with her. She made a return to the writ in which she set forth that she was married to the petitioner on the 12th of October, 1851, and that they lived together till the 2d of August last; she averred that at that time she was compelled to leave the house owing to the brutal treatment of her husband; she left the house taking the son with her; she averred that the boy is only three years of age and needed a mother's care. A suit of divorce on the ground of cruel treatment has been commenced by the wife in the Superior Court.

This return was traversed by the father, who averred that all the allegations in the complaint of the wife were untrue. He further set forth that the said Josephine, before her marriage, and since, has visited houses of prostitution; that she was a woman of notoriously bad character, and in the habit of using filthy and obscene language; was quarrelsome in her disposition, and that the continuance of the child in her charge must result disastrously to him; that the said Josephine left his house surreptitiously, and against her husband's knowledge.

The counsel for the mother stated that the whole difficulty in the case was a religious one, the father being a Catholic and the mother a Protestant.

The counsel for the father asked that the child be placed in the custody of the mother of his client, with liberty to both parties to see it. This the counsel on the other side objected to; he said that this mother had been the cause of all the difficulty. The Court adjourned the proceedings till Friday, the child to remain in the custody of the mother, with permission to the father to see it at any time.

Main and Parsons, for the relator; Irving and Pierce, for the respondent.

Wm. E. C. Webster vs. James Herbert and M. J. Daly.—This was a motion to vacate an order of arrest, obtained in an action for the fraudulent conversion of certain property claimed by plaintiff. The moving affidavits attempted to explain away the charges made against defendant; but the Court held that the fraudulent conversion was made out, and denied the motion.

A Sham Battle on the Plains of Abraham.

From the Quebec Gazette.

Yesterday morning, about 9 o'clock, the whole strength of the garrison began to muster on the Plains of Abraham. The Thirty-ninth Regiment, under Lieutenant-Colonel Munro, C. B., and commandant of the garrison, was accompanied by the Royal Canadian Rifles. There was also a full quota of the Royal Artillery now in garrison, about a battery and a half, we believe, under Lieut. Col. Paynter, with ten guns on the field. Col. Hassard, R. E., was also present. The tents were pitched on the spacious grounds overlooking the river, and presented a most picturesque appearance. Among the tents were conspicuous a marquee for the ladies, and another for the officers and their friends, which latter contained a copious supply of provisions. Preparations were instantly made for commencing the grand field day which had so long been looked forward to, and the mimic war or sham fight in which the training and experience of the soldiers were to be tried and demonstrated. The weather was most propitious, though rather warm for violent exercise, and the sun was very powerful.

The groups and crowds of spectators were very numerous, and all seemed to take intense interest in the proceedings. The grand object of mimic warfare was directed against the old French fortifications in the cove fields near the ground for target practice. The military tactics and manoeuvering displayed in the progressive accomplishment of this daring feat in face of the guns of the citadel, were conducted with great spirit both by the officers and men. The artillery worked as if they were in real earnest, and the skirmishers appeared to annihilate their visionary opponents with destructive zeal. The resistance made at the Martello Tower, (No. 2,) and the spirited style in which it was at length captured, quite electrified the spectators. The skirmishers and artillery were then brought forward, and the intervening ground being eventually cleared, the batteries were reached, and the object being attained, the troops were led back to the encampment in goodly array, preceded by their band. The heat became so oppressive about noon, that it was very properly deemed prudent to curtail the time. Arms were speedily piled, and the men were served with liberal rations, which were cooked in soldier-like fashion on the spot. The commandant and the officers entertained their visitors in a very hospitable manner. The rest of the afternoon was spent as a holiday in various sports and manly exercises, the band striking up, from time to time, lively tunes and sets of quadrilles. The scene wore a very gay and enlivening appearance, as the afternoon advanced; the civilians mixed freely among the military in a very orderly and friendly manner. The tents were struck about 7 o'clock, and the troops marched back to barracks at a rapid pace and in high spirits. After the sham fight was finished there could not have been less than 1,800 men on the field. [illegible] thanks of the public are justly due to the commandant and the military authorities for this grand and interesting spectacle. The discipline and training of the troops [illegible]

RIOT AND BLOODSHED.—In Bethlehem, just below the Albany City limits, on Saturday night, Aug. 13, a desperate assault was made upon two brothers, named MATTHEW and MATTHIAS CLIFF, by a gang of rowdies, led by three brothers named FERNANDO, Andrew and HARMON HOFFMAN. It appears that the Hoffmans first went to the house where the CLIFFS reside, and ordered them out to fight. Failing to accomplish their desire they retired, collected a dozen or more friends, and returned with the avowed intention of storming the house. While proceeding in the execution of their design, the CLIFFS came out, either to remonstrate or drive them away, but they had scarcely left the stoop when one of the HOFFMANS rushed upon them with his knife, stabbing one in the arm, inflicting an ugly wound, and the other in the left breast, plunging the blade in to the depth of three inches just below the heart. It is thought that the latter will recover if inflammation does not set in. Subsequently the Hoffmans and five of their friends were arrested, viz: John Hevenor, John Martin, Bolsea Andrews, Adam Herron, and Patrick McElligott. It is reported that the affair grew out of the [illegible].

On the 5th inst. an important decision, says the [illegible] Commercial, was made by the Supreme Court at Madison, Wis., in the case of Henry Stucken vs. the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, for killing cattle. The Court sent back the case for a new trial, but decided that Railroad Companies are not bound to fence against cattle, and that they are liable for *gross* negligence only in cases of injury to cattle wrongfully on the track. Railroad Companies are bound to use ordinary care merely. This decision is in accordance with the recent decisions of other States, and it behooves those living upon the lines of railroads to take care of their cattle.

There are in the consolidated City of Philadelphia, about twenty ice establishments. The annual storage averages 100,000 tons, about 4 per cent. of which is lost by waste.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL, NEW-YORK.—The next term of this Institution will commence on the 3d of October, and terminate on the 15th of May next, at the Law School Building, No. 37 Lafayette-place, under the direction of Prof. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, LL.D.

In addition to the usual branches of legal study, courses of lectures will be given in Political Science and in Moral Philosophy, by Professors LIEBER and [illegible], of Columbia College, with other lectures on legal subjects [illegible] of the City and State of New-York, and also a course on Medical Jurisprudence.

Terms of admission to all the lectures, $75 for the year. Four yearly prizes of $250, of $200, of $150, and of $100, will be awarded to the four students of the greatest proficiency.

Full particulars may be obtained on application to the President of the College, CHARLES KING, LL.D., or to Prof. DWIGHT, No. 37 Lafayette-place, or to either of the undersigned members of the Law School Committee of the College:

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES,
HAMILTON FISH,
GOUVERNEUR M. OGDEN,
GEORGE T. STRONG,
WILLIAM BETTS.

MISS HAVENS RESPECTFULLY INFORMS her friends and patrons that, having removed from No. 81 9th-st., she will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, in the new and commodious establishment, No. 259 Madison-av., Murray Hill, second house north of 38th-st., on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

Her facilities for imparting a thorough and finished education to her pupils will continue to be unsurpassed in the City. French is taught with especial regard to its conversational use.

Her School Circulars, with references and terms, may be had at her residence; of E. H. HAVENS, Esq., No. 17 Nassau-st.; and at the bookstores of Messrs. LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway, and RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway.

N. B.—A stage is provided for Day Scholars residing at a distance from the School.

INSTRUCTION.—AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, graduated at Yale, of strong impulse to communicate knowledge and corresponding tact, with methodical habits, will open a Select School in the City of Brooklyn on or before Sept. 8 next, where the number will be strictly limited to Ten. Gentlemen who can appreciate the advantages thus offered, will address TEACHER, Box No. 330 Brooklyn Post-office.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School, Classical and Commercial, will be reopened on Sept. 15. Fifteen teachers are connected with the Institution. Prospectuses to be had containing full details, the names of the pupils and of their parents during the last four years. There is a primary department.
Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

FRENCH PROTESTANT BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 31 West 24th st. Mrs. LEFEBVRE will reopen her School for the coming year on Wednesday, Sept. 14. A punctual attendance of the pupils is particularly requested. Applications may be made to Mrs. L., personally or by letter, at the above address.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS housekeeper and governess in a first-class private family, either in this City or at the South. Address, during this week, L. Y. N., Box No. [illegible] Times Office.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her School,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY-PARK,
EAST 20TH-ST.
Will commence on Tuesday, Sept. 20.
A punctual attendance of her pupils is requested.

Those who have confided their daughters to Miss HAINES in past years, may be assured of her continued desire and, as she trusts, increased ability to impart to her pupils a substantial, useful and accomplished education. She has the aid of teachers of acknowledged talent, and it will be their united aim to contribute, as much as possible, to the personal happiness, as well as moral and intellectual improvement, of those committed to their care.

RUTGER'S FEMALE INSTITUTE.
Its eighty-second term opens Sept. 12. Stages will continue to convey pupils to and from the Institute. Boarding pupils received into the family of the Principal. For circulars and further information apply at the Institute, Nos. 262, 264 and 266 Madison-st.
JOHN M. KREBS, D. D., President.
HENRY M. PIERCE, A. M., Principal.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,
Principal of the
HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE,
At Claverack, Columbia County, New-York.
Offers Board and tuition for $120 per year.
Term opens Sept. 12.
Male and Female.

THE MISSES ROHR AND MRS. TUFFS
will open their
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 33 West 33d-st., near 5th-av.
On MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MADAME A. A. LE DUC,
No. 264 West 23d-st., opposite London-terrace,
Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL Tuesday, Sept. 13.
For particulars, address the Principal.

THE VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE—AN ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 3 and 5 West 38th-st., Murray Hill, two doors from 5th-av., will re-open on the 14th of September next. The spirit, aims, and practical life of the School may be learned from its prospectus, to which attention is earnestly invited. For full information, references, &c., apply for prospectus to the Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL.D., Principal.

JOHN McMULLEN'S CLASSICAL FRENCH and English School, No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., reopens on Monday, Sept. 5. Miss SARAH SEDGWICK (formerly of 9th-st.) conducts the primary department with her well-known ability. Circulars at Cowen's, No. 593; Christern's No. 763, and Lockwood's No. 411 Broadway. Arrangements made for boarders.

MESDAMES CHEGARAY AND PREVOST respectfully inform the public and the parents of their pupils that their school will be reopened on Thursday, Sept. 15, at No. 70 Madison-av. The Preparatory Department, carefully reorganized last year, will be conducted on the same plan, preparing fully the pupils to enter the studies of the upper school.

A LOS CUBANOS.—UN CABALLERO EDUCADO en este pais, tambien del gremio de abogados de esa ciudad desea dar lecciones en Ingles, el quien publica tambien ha sido admitido y enrolado en el gremio de Abogados de uno de los principales cuidades en la America del Sur. Aplica por escrito a F. K., Box No. 101 Times Office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—The next term will begin Sept. 8. The Annual Catalogue and Circular are just published, and may be had of Messrs. CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., Broadway, corner of 4th-st.; or by addressing L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 20 East 21st-st. JAMES WEIR MASON. Term commences Sept. 12. Personal instruction by the Principal and thorough drilling in the English branches. For circulars and further information apply at CARTER'S bookstore, No. 530 Broadway, or after Aug. 29 at the school.

MRS. OKILL WILL REOPEN HER Boarding and Day School for young ladies on Wednesday, the 14th of September, at Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton-place.

Mrs. O. will be in the City on and after the 1st of September to receive applications. Previous to that time letters addressed to her residence will be received by her.

THE POUGHKEEPSIE (N. Y.) COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—A first-class boarding school for boys. The Fall session commences on the 29th of August. For circulars, address
C. B. WARRING and OTIS BISBEE,
Successors to CHARLES BARTLETT.

SCHOOL AND HOME EDUCATION.—French and English Classical and Commercial Boarding and Day School, with fine playground and gymnasium attached, Nos. 47 and 49 West 26th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Mr. LEWIS ERNST takes charge of a limited number of boys only.

DON BERNARD'S INSTITUTE—NO. 1 WEST 24th-st., junction of Broadway and 5th-av., New-York. Madame DON BERNARD, née de Rochefermoy, respectfully informs the parents of her pupils and the public that her Boarding and Day School for Young ladies reopens on Sept. 15.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, Nos. 16 and 18 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs., will reopen Sept. 13.
The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

$32 50.—ASHLAND INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY—Catskill Mountains. Students (either sex) received any time. Particulars of W. SANFORD, Esq., No. 239 Water-st., or the Rev. H. J. FOX, A. M., Ashland, N. Y.

MONTICELLO ACADEMY—MONTICELLO, SULLIVAN COUNTY, N. Y.—Next academic year commences Sept. 21, and continues forty-two weeks. Location beautiful and healthy. For catalogues apply to [illegible] Principal, the Rev. J. B. NORTHRUP.

THE REV. A. B. WOLFE'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, West Bloomfield, N. J. [illegible]

MRS. [illegible] REICHARD'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. [illegible] West 23d-st., near 6th av., will reopen on Thursday, Sept. [illegible].

FLUSHING INSTITUTE, FLUSHING, L. I.—The Fall Session of this Boarding School for Boys will begin Wednesday, Sept. 7. For circulars, address the Principal. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, New-York, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies on Wednesday, Sept. 14.

MRS. MACAULAY WILL REOPEN HER School, No. 43 East 21st-st., (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) MONDAY, Sept. 19.

TO COAL MERCHANTS.—WANTED—FOR A first class day and boarding school in New-York, $300 worth of coal for next Winter. Any person in the line having daughters to educate will find this a good opportunity to exchange for the above. Address, for one week, to M. C. G. G., Secretary, Madison-square Post-office, New-York, specifying name and place of business.

TEACHERS.

INSTRUCTION.—A GERMAN LADY (EPISCOPALIAN) desires a situation in a gentleman's family; her course of instruction comprises the usual English branches—music, in which she is proficient, drawing, painting and the German and French languages, which she speaks and writes correctly; the best of references can be given. Address TEACHER, N. N., Box No. 193 Times Office.

AN EXPERIENCED GOVERNESS—WHO has for six years lived in the family of a Southern planter, where she has just finished the education of the youngest daughter, is desirous of meeting with a reëngagement. Address Dr. HINCKEL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A YOUNG FRENCH lady, having several years' experience as a teacher, wishes to enter into an arrangement either with schools or private families, to teach French and drawing. Satisfactory references will be given. Address M. T., Brooklyn Post-office.

A LADY WISHES A SITUATION, EITHER in a family or school, as teacher of French, the rudiments of Latin, or higher mathematics, and the English branches; would not object to go South or West. Address, with full particulars, T, Box No. 330, Watertown, New-York.

FRENCH TEACHER.—A PARISIAN LADY, who has some experience in teaching French and music, desires a situation in a boarding-school or private family; would have no objection to go South, and will give the best references. Address Madame [illegible] C. [illegible], Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS VISITING GOVERNESS or assistant in a school in Brooklyn by a lady having some experience in teaching the English branches, French and music, also pencil drawing and needle-work if required. Address, for three or four days, Y. L., Post-office, Brooklyn, New-York.

A DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A well-educated lady is desirous of meeting with a reëngagement; she instructs in the higher branches of English, with French, (which she speaks,) music and drawing—Italian if required; no objection to travel. Address Z., No. 30 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

A LADY EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING desires a situation either as governess or assistant in a school. Her course comprises music, French, Latin, drawing, and the usual English branches. Address Miss L., Mamaroneck, Westchester County, N. Y.

A LADY WITH SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE in teaching English, music, French and Italian, (both of which languages she speaks,) wishes a reëngagement in a family, to go South. Address G. H., Box No. 147 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A GRADUATE OF AMHERST, A situation as teacher in a high school, Principal in an academy or select school, or instructor in a family, New-England preferred. Address B. A., Box No. 83, Southampton, L. I.

WANTED—A TEACHER TO TAKE CHARGE OF a classical school in New-Jersey, about 30 miles from this City; said school is fairly established in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood. For particulars apply to D. TALMAGE, No. 60 Water-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER, BY A graduate of a New-England college, as assistant in a select school, or in a private family. Has good recommendations of qualifications and character. Address W., Box No. 419 New-York Post-office.

A LADY, LIVING IN STATEN ISLAND, wishes to take lessons once or twice a week in the English language from an American or English lady. Distance from the ferry, five minutes by omnibus. Address M., Box No. 790 N. Y. Post-office, with references.

A PROFESSOR OF FRENCH AND ARITHMETIC, a native of Paris, desires a situation in a school or in a family. No objection to go to the country. Address PARISIAN, No. 73 Leonard-st., New-York.

A GOOD ENGLISH TEACHER WANTED at No. 48 2d-av. Inquire between 8 and 12 A. M., every day, excepting Wednesday, Saturday, and Sunday.

A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A SITUATION as daily or resident governess; the latter in a religious family preferred. For particulars, address, for two days, INSTRUCTRESS, Madison-square Post-office.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS AND CLOAKS
FOR THE
FALL AND WINTER TRADE,
AT
GEORGE BRODIE'S,
No. 300 Canal-st., and No. 459 Broadway.

SOUTHERN BUYERS
are specially invited to see the handsomest and cheapest garments in the United States.

BRODIE has been for the last ten years the acknowledged leader of fashions.
See *Harper* and *Godey*.

351 AND 539
BROADWAY.
JAMES TUCKER'S Fall importations in
FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
BRIDAL WREATHS, and fancy fixings
for the Toilet
[illegible]

W. & J. [illegible],
No. [illegible] Chambers-st., four doors west of Broadway,
Importers and Jobbers of
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
YANKEE NOTIONS,
WOOLEN YARNS,
ZEPHYR WORSTEDS,
SHETLAND WOOL, &c.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE MAKING THE BEST WOVEN skirts; 12-spring, $1 31; 14-spring, $1 50; 17-spring, [illegible]. Dealers supplied with 9-spring, $9 per dozen; 12-spring, $11; and 14-spring, $14 per dozen. Old skirts woven over. G. L. HARDING, Woven Skirt Factory, No. 321 Spring, near Hudson-st.

SKIRTS.—PARTIES HAVING MACHINES FOR COVERING SKIRT SPRINGS, and wishing to contract for covering, can do so by calling at No. 93 Warren st.

TO SKIRT MANUFACTURERS.—STEEL springs, Nos. 14, 15, 16, 18 and 20, on hand and for sale, in any quantity. Also rolling and tempering done at short notice and in the best manner by the Brooklyn Steel Spring Company, No. 9 Furman st., near the Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SEWING BY MACHINES—AT NO. [illegible] BROADWAY. Inquire of Mrs. GILBERT.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COUNTRY BOARD—CAN BE OBTAINED AT A farm-house near Sufferns Station, and about one hour from Jersey City by New-York and Erie Railroad; the house is beautifully situated, surrounded with plenty of shade, rooms large and pleasant. For terms, &c., inquire corner 24th-st. and 10th-av., coal office.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A MIDdle-aged widow lady, in a plain private family, where can be had the comforts of a home, on the line of the Harlem Railroad, within 50 miles of the City. Address, with terms, COUNTRY BOARD, Station F Post-office.

BOARD ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—GOOD country board may be had in the Highlands, nearly opposite Cold Spring. Plenty of fruit, and as cool a location as can be found. Address JOHN CRONK, at Cold Spring Post-office.

BOARD AT LAKE MAHOPAC—IN A PRIvate family; fine bathing, boating fishing, &c., boats free; mountain air, and unsurpassed for health. For particulars, address WM. H. MORRIS, No. 189 Water st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A LADY, HAVING A LARGE and commodious house, would accommodate one or two single gentlemen with board. Apply at No. 161 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh. Gas, bath, &c., in house. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WOULD accommodate two gentlemen and their wives, or four single gentlemen, with parlor and bedrooms, or single rooms furnished or unfurnished. Private table, if required. Apply at 259 4th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING two or three rooms to let, would accommodate single gentlemen with partial board. Terms from $3 to $4 per week. Apply at No. 90 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 71 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47, AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentleman. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH GOOD board may be had at No. 30 Clinton-place, corner of Green-st.

BOARD.—TWO GENTLEMEN, WHO WOULD room together, also a gentleman and wife, can obtain full or partial board, with pleasant apartments, in a strictly private family residing in 21st st., near 6th-av.; rooms are on second and third floors, are large, well furnished, and have gas, hot and cold water, &c. References exchanged. Address W. L., Box No. 150 Times Office.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A delightful room suitable for a gentleman and wife, also rooms for single gentlemen, may be obtained in a first-class house with all the modern improvements, by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A private family, occupying the brown-stone house No. 26 Willow-st., near Fulton Ferry, have a very few desirable rooms for gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A gentleman and wife. Address, stating location, J. W. A., Box No. 1,639 New-York Post-office.

BOARD.—SECOND FLOOR OF A MODERN-built, brown-stone house to let, with board. Apply at No. 161 East 13th-st., first house west of 2d-av.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—AN UNEXCEPtionable location for a gentleman and wife, who are desirous of having a home that is realiable and permanent, and where good living and cooking is indispensable, and where the utmost neatness and cleanliness is observed, can be so accommodated in a private family on the west side of town, near Hudson-st., in a first class large house; location about the best in the City, with a choice of rooms on second or third floor, with every convenience. Terms from $14 to $18 per week. Unquestionable references given and required. Address K., Box No. 2,063 Post-office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ARE DESIROUS of obtaining board in a small private family, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, in the vicinity of Henry st., between Degraw-st. and First place, South Brooklyn. Such a family, that can offer a pleasant location, comfortable home and good society, may address E. B., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS, consisting of a parlor and two bedrooms, with board, by a family of four persons; location desired between 14th and 34th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Best of references required and given. Address, for three days, X, Box 164 Times Office, stating location, terms, &c.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and servant, in a strictly private family, who can offer comfortable accommodations, in a convenient location, above Union-square; liberal arrangements will be made for suitable apartments. Address, with particulars, FINANCIER, Box 135 Times Office, immediately.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND TWO or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a respectable family residing at No. 47 West 14th-st., (late Amos-st.,) near Waverley-place. Bath in house.

NO. 10 UNION SQUARE.—THREE SUITES OF rooms at the above number to let, with board, for the winter. Persons in search of a good boarding-house will do well to call and examine. Also single rooms. Early application will secure a first choice.

A LARGE PARLOR, SECOND STORY, front on Broadway, three windows and balcony, two or more bedrooms, bath, &c., private table, heated by steam. A desirable family will find favorable terms. Inquire at Smithsonian House.

FURNISHED LODGING-ROOM TO LET at No. 37 City Hall-place. The room is large and airy, and suitable for two gentlemen, being furnished with single beds, which will be well taken care of. Apply as above.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE SUITES OF rooms to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms moderate.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET, OPPOSITE THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Two pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with or without board, on reasonable terms; references exchanged.

A COMFORTABLE HOME, FURNISHED rooms and good board may be obtained by a husband and wife, or by single gentlemen of correct habits, in a respectable family at No. 17 Bedford st.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN, WHO UNDERstands his business, to take charge of a vegetable garden, and also the care of a horse and cow; he must fully understand the preparation and management of hot beds; if married, and without children, and the wife a good cook, employment would be given to both. Apply to C. C. WALDEN, Flatbush, L. I., or at No. 4 New-st.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, IN Brooklyn, two respectable American or English girls, one as cook and to do general housework, the other as nurse and seamstress; they must come well recommended, and wages must be moderate. Address J. B., Box No. 169 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER, COOK AND COACHman, who perfectly understand their business; must be Protestants; none others need apply; coachman should be a single man; gardener and wife, without children. Apply at room No. 13, No. 37 Park-row.

WANTED—EIGHT OR TEN YOUNG MEN, WITH $25 to $100, to engage in a very safe and profitable business. With energy and enterprise they can make $100 to $300 per month. Apply at No. 539 Broadway, Room No. 6.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT WOMAN to do chamberwork and waiting in a small private family, living in the country a short distance from the City; good reference required. Call at No. 97 Beekman-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—IN A VARIETY STORE AN ACTIVE intelligent youth, who would be willing to make himself useful for a small compensation the first year. Apply at No. 22 Platt-st., second floor.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GERMAN SERVANT girls; must be good cooks and capable of general housework. Good wages will be paid, and work not hard. Apply at No. 36 King-st.

WANTED—A JOURNEYMAN WHEELWRIGHT, to go to Elizabeth, N. J. Apply at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the store.

PROPOSALS.

KEYPORT AND HOLMDEL TURNPIKE COMPANY.—Proposals will be received for grading a turnpike from Keyport to Holmdel, 6½ miles, with culverts and bridges, till Thursday, Sept. 1, next. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on ALFRED HADING, Esq., Keyport, N. J.
H. H. LEARBOOK, Secretary.

SHOWCASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH'S SHOWcase warerooms, No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall. A general assortment of showcases kept constantly on hand. Old cases exchanged. Orders promptly executed.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, to do chamberwork and sewing, or washing, in a private family; will be found [illegible] competent; none need apply but respectable families. Can be seen for two days, at No. 299 Hester-st., top floor, front room. Has the best of City reference.

WANTED—BY A SMART, TIDY, RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; understands pastry, biscuit, bread and cake making; would do chamberwork, waiting or sewing; best references; no objections to country. Call at No. 518 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, WITH excellent City reference, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; takes charge of the silver and dining-room; [illegible] understands meats and poultry, baking and [illegible]; wages [illegible]. Call at No. [illegible] East 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman with four years' recommendation from her last place, a situation to do chamberwork and sewing, or chamberwork and waiting, or fine washing and ironing; is a person of the most reliable habits and obliging disposition. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook, who is experienced in all branches of cooking, ice cream, jellies, soups, game, &c.; has satisfactory City reference, having lived 19 years in the City. Also, by a first class chambermaid. Apply at No. 221 East 14th-st., near 1st-av., first floor, back.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED WOMAN OF good education, a situation as housekeeper in some respectable family; would have no objection to going in the country, and if necessary would be willing to take charge of children, acting as governess. Address Mrs. W., Box No. 146, *Times* Office, for one week.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived over two years. Can be seen at No. 89 West 11th-st., in the rear, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN, well recommended, a situation as cook in a private family or respectable boarding-house. Would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Is a first-rate cook, a good pie-maker and an excellent baker of bread. Apply at No. 414 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED.—A FIRST-CLASS NURSE, LAUNdress, and cook all wanted immediately; also, a middle-aged person, to do the work and take charge of a widower's house; must be well recommended. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, well recommended servants in all other capacities.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation; is a very good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; is a very good baker; willing and obliging; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at her last place, No. 126 2d av., near 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS, TO work by the week; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking, and operates with a sewing machine. Address SEAMSTRESS, Union-square Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who is only a few months in this country, to do general housework in a small private family; she will be found faithful to her employer. Call, for three days, at No. 146 36th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WIDOW woman as housekeeper, saleswoman, or in a hotel, or any other similar situation. Apply at No. 207 East 19th-st., second door from 1st-av., second floor, back room. Good reference can be given.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUNG WOMAN, A situation as nurse and seamstress; understands embroidering, cutting and fitting; also, by a German young woman as cook, washer and ironer; good reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; can do fine washing and ironing, or plain sewing; best City reference. Address D. M., No. 47 King-st., above Varick, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waiter, (is a good washer and ironer,) by a very competent girl, who lived 3½ years in her last place. Call at No. 69 6th av., second floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; can give good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 343½ 2d av., between 21st and 22d-sts.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUAtion as nurse and seamstress, or light chambermaid. Good City reference. Call at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD PROTESTANT cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and can give the best of reference. Apply at No. 140 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS OR chambermaid, by a respectable young woman who has first-rate City references. Apply at 133 East 38th-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch Protestant woman and daughter, the mother as good plain cook, washer and ironer, and baker; her daughter as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse; country preferred. Also, by a very neat Protestant girl, as competent nurse or chambermaid and waitress; best of reference. Also, by two sisters, one as good cook, the other as laundress or chambermaid. Employers in City or country wanting select help, will apply at WESLEY'S select Female Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., or No. 348 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts. A lady in attendance.

WANTED—SITUATIONS.—THE LADIES AND employing public generally will now find daily a good supply of English, German, Scotch, Irish and other servants, with first class testimonials, at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, upstairs. In this institution—over seven years established—particular attention is paid to the class of servants admitted. N. B.—English and German girls on hand. J. DICKINS, Proprietor.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN, SCOTCH, ENGLISH, Irish, and every other kind of servants, together with an English, French and German first class cook, may be obtained at the offices Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. A lady in attendance. French and German languages spoken.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A SMART MAN, A SITUATION as gardener, who is a practical hand at the raising and forcing of all sorts of fruit and vegetables, understands the care of green and hot-house plants, hot and cold graperies, the planting and pruning of fruit trees; is twelve years in this country and about thirty-eight years old; can come well recommended. Call, or address T. L., Gardener, at Dalrymple & Co's Seed-store, No. 12 Exchange place, Jersey City, near the Ferry, for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as coachman and groom; can also act as waiter to any respectable family who will employ him; he also will take the management of a kitchen garden. He only has been a few months from the old country, and has the best recommendations as to honesty, sobriety and carefulness. Address A. B. C., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG MAN, as light porter or entry clerk, in any kind of a business house; can write a good hand, and would be willing to make himself generally useful; has done business in some of the largest publication offices in the City. Good references can be given. Address J. C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY A single man who perfectly understands the care and treatment of horses, and is a most competent groom and steady driver; has long experience in the old country and this; has the best of City recommendations; is not afraid to work; if any gentleman desires, address M. E., Box No. 205, *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A HARD-WORKING, RESPECTable young man, a situation as coachman, gardener or groom; is willing to work on a farm, milk cows, and make himself useful; understands each capacity very well, as best references can certify; wages moderate. Call or address COACHMAN, No. 510 Broadway, third floor, for two days.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A highly respectable, sober, steady young man, who understands his business in every department, having 25 years' experience in the same; 5 years' satisfactory reference from his last employer. A first-class place expected. Address FLORIST-GUIDE, Box No. 184 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, STEADY and respectable young man, as waiter or barkeeper in a hotel or saloon, City or country; he understands his business thoroughly, and is willing to give the most satisfactory reference. Call at No. 275 Bowery. Wages no object.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION in the wholesale drug or paint business, either as receiving, delivery, order clerk or traveling agent. Has had [illegible] experience in the different branches of the business [illegible] ten years [illegible] and refers to former employers. Address J. C. N., Box No. 2,568 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED MAN without incumbrance, as coachman and gardener; has good recommendations; would like to meet a family where a permanent situation would be expected, as he is not fond of changing. Address T. C., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as light porter in a store, &c.; can write a good hand and is correct at figures, and willing to make himself generally useful. Can give City reference for honesty and sobriety. Wages no great object. Address C. C., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A SOBER, steady man, as plain gardener; understands the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; will be found obliging and willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. T., Box No. 196 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young man who understands taking care of horses, or can work a garden; the best of reference can be had from his last employer. Address C. E., Box No. 1210 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—AN ENGAGEMENT AS AGENT FOR some good house, where energy and industry would be of use. Has had five years experience in business management. First-class references. Address W. H. G., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS BEEN three years in a gentleman's furnishing store would like a situation as clerk in the above business, or in a fancy or dry goods store, wholesale or retail. Salary moderate. Address P. McEVOY, No. 25 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE YOUNG man as groom; understands the care of horses; has good reference from his last place; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address P. G., Box No. 206 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHMAN a situation as groom and coachman; can produce the best references from his last and former employers. Address COACHMAN at No. 198 West 17th-st., for two days, where all letters will be promptly attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY AN Englishman, single, and with good City reference. Apply, personally or by letter, to C. W., at Mr. Bookham's, No. 89 East 13th-st., near Broadway.

TO MERCHANTS.—THE ADVERTISER, A young married man, wishes employment in a wholesale importing house. Has been twenty years engaged in the general routine of mercantile pursuits, and for nearly all that time in one house in this City. Address M. A. E., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.

MURRAY HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—THE subscriber will sell eleven lots on the west side of 5th-av., between the southwest and northwest corners of 36th-st., and the southwest corner of 37th-st., [illegible] lots together adjoining the [illegible], being the balance of the highly improved block on which the elegant residences of Messrs. Phelps, Dodge and others are situated. The [illegible] in front of these lots—long since laid out by the [illegible]—are now being completed. An examination of this property will prove that there is no location in the City which presents greater advantages for first-class dwellings and churches. The terms will be made to suit purchasers. Apply to E. M. WHITLOCK, or J. F. CLARK, Agent, No. 15 Beekman-st.

THE ABBEY ESTATE FOR SALE.—ALL that tract of land and the buildings thereon, known as "The Abbey," bounded by the 11th and 12th avs. and 102d and 103d sts., in the City of New York, and also all the land under water lying west of the 12th-av. Three-fourths of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to SAM'L. H. ADEE, Executor of [illegible], 3d-av., corner East 40th-st.
C. J. & E. DE WITT, Att'ys, No. 88 Nassau-st., N. York.

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS.—We are prepared to take charge of surveys, engineering jobs, &c., in the City and vicinity of New-York, and to place parties at once on the field. Also prepared to furnish specifications, plans and estimates as to the cost of proposed public improvements, railways, &c. A. S. & A. G. [illegible], No. 23 Pine-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—THE first-class house, No. 277 East 10th-st. The house is in perfect order; has been recently painted and papered throughout; has all the modern improvements. It is ready for immediate occupancy. Also, to let, part of the next three-story house, No. 263 East 10th-st. Apply to R. HOGAN, No. 119 McDougal-st.

FOR SALE—THE CHEAPEST HOUSE IN NEW-York City; a three-story high-stoop brick house on 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 20 feet front by 42 in depth; lot half the block, with all the late improvements; chandeliers and two pier glasses go with the house; price $6,500.
A. C. LOOMIS, No. 1,128 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, IN HANSON-ST., between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, 68 feet north from Hanson-place, one of the first-class three story and basement houses, with all the modern improvements, cheap; terms easy. Inquire for T. B. JACKSON, on the premises, before 7 P. M.

FOR SALE AT REASONABLE TERMS—A well built three-story brick house; two small houses, stable, &c., and three lots of ground at the south corner of Meserole and Smith sts., Brooklyn, E. D. Inquire at A. VOGELEY'S, No. 118 William-st., up stairs, N. Y.

FOR SALE—TWO NEW FIRST-CLASS FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone houses, well located on 2d av., corner of 18th-st., finished with all the modern improvements. Price $13,000 and $9,500. Apply on the premises.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP ON SIXTEENTH-STREET.—The 3-story brick house and lease of lot No. 80 East 16th st., in perfect order. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LET—WITH STEADY POWER, 3 FLOORS 50x73 feet, in the building now being erected on the southwest corner of Elm and Pearl sts. Possession will be given about the middle of September. These rooms each have twenty-five large windows, and will be as light as any rooms in the City built for manufacturing purposes. They are well adapted for printing offices, as they have a large fire-proof vault for plates. They are heated by steam; also, have two steam hoist-ways. For terms and particulars inquire of A. CAMPBELL, rear of No. 43 Centre-st.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 535 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 535 Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN THE IMmediate vicinity of Union square and 5th-av., a handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements. For particulars and cards to view apply to STEPHEN B. BRAGUE, counsellor at law, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Barclay-st., up stairs; or Box No. 1,300 Post office.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE NO. 1 WEST 25th-st., corner of Broadway, known as the Worth House, opposite Madison-square. Also for sale the entire furniture, arranged in the most improved modern French style for a first-class family hotel. Inquire at No. 194 5th av., corner of 25th-st.

TO LET—THE SALOON NO. 206 WILLIAM-ST., 100 feet deep, with a room adjoining 38 feet square; seven bedrooms and a large front basement, all fitted up in the best manner; workshops for light manufacturing purposes, in No. 208 William and No. 113 Nassau-st. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown-stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st. will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. O. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LEASE—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEment brick house No. 30 West 32d-st., containing 11 rooms, marble mantels, gas fixtures, all in perfect order. Rent to a responsible tenant $550; possession immediately. Inquire of P. F. SMITH, No. 36 Warren-st., or of RAYNOR & BLACKWELL, No. 1,129 Broadway.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT house, with all the modern improvements, situated in 9th st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; rent $1,200; possession given immediately. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO LET—AT LOW RENTS, TO SMALL AMERIcan families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the modern houses, West 19th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 1 to 4 P. M.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—A FIRST-class three-story brick house, No. 97 West 20th-st., has been painted throughout and put in perfect order. Rent $550 per annum and Croton tax. Apply to U. HENDRICKS, No. 77 Broad-st.

TO LET—A BEAUTIFUL 3-STORY BRICK HOUSE, No. 21 West Pacific-st., Brooklyn, between Court and Clinton sts. Rent $475 per annum. Inquire at No. 383 Broome-st., New York, between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—TO A PRIvate family only; No. 64 East 23d st., near 4th av.; 12 rooms, 2 parlors deep, and all the improvements, in perfect order. Apply from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. 45 East 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs. A portion of the rent taken in board, if desired, by one gentleman.

TO LET—AT THE STUDIO BUILDING, IN 10TH-st., a handsomely furnished room; rent, $175 per annum. Apply to the Janitor, No. 15 10th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY SEAT, COMPRISING about 80 acres of fine land, very pleasantly situated, commanding views of the Sound and surrounding country; house 45 feet square, in fine order; farm-house and all other outbuildings; fruit of all kinds. Very easy of access by New-Haven Railroad or steamboats, being only 29 miles from City Hall. For further particulars, address Box 655 Post office.

A GENTEEL RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At Morristown, N. J., elegantly finished, with modern improvements, in perfect order; also, a farm of 80 acres, with a beautiful prospect, abundance of fruit, timber, fish pond, &c. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT CLIFTON, STATEN ISLAND, a handsome cottage, very pleasantly situated near the steamboat landing. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post Buildings, Hanover-st.

FARMS.

FARMS—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCES, Village Houses, Building Sites, &c., for sale in and near Madison and Morristown. Thirty farms, containing from 10 acres up to 108 acres. These farms are very good ones. Four very beautiful country residences, newly built, and worthy the attention of any who are desirous of something attractive. Several good village houses and lots, and building sites. A full description of all the above properties may be seen at BAILLY & HUNTING, No. 14 John-st., New-York, or on the subscriber, at Madison, Morris County, New-Jersey, near the depot.
S. D. HUNTING, Waverley House.

FOR SALE—A GRIST MILL AND FARM, IN Morris County, N. J., three miles from the Morris and Essex Railroad depot at Madison. The mill is new, has two run of burr stones, is in perfect order, with excellent water power. The farm contains 115 acres good land, with about 12 acres of oak timber [illegible]. For particulars, apply to GUS. J. THEBAUD, [illegible] Nassau-st., New-York, or to E. [illegible], at Madison, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF 114 ACRES, UNDER A high state of cultivation; one of the best and most productive in Westchester County; with commodious modern house, four or five barns and out-houses. A very desirable property. Also two cottages in Mount Vernon. Call on J. STEVENS, Mount Vernon. Inquire of J. L. BREWSTER, No. 38 Broad-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—FARMS, COUNTRY AND VILLAGE residences and sites in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties, N. Y. Accessible by river and railroad. For maps and particulars apply at the real estate agency of SILAS SEYMOUR, Consulting Engineer and General Agent, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FINE DAIRY FARM, OF 160 acres, in Chemung County, 4 miles from depot and canal, and 11 miles from Elmira, at $40 per acre. Plans, &c., with S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase a dwelling house, situated on or very near 5th-av., between 20th and 30th sts. The house must be replete with every modern convenience, and in perfect order and condition. Possession will be required by the 1st of November. Address, stating price, &c., &c., Box No. 220 P. O., Stamford, Conn.

HOUSE WANTED.—A MODERN HOUSE, OR part of a house, about Sept. 1, suitable for a small family, located in a good neighborhood, not above 14th-st. A permanent residence desired. Address G. G., Box No. 747 Post-office, with full particulars.

WANTED—THE LOWER PART OF A HOUSE, on the west side of the City, by a gentleman and wife, (no children.) Must have all the modern improvements, &c. Address, stating rent and location, S., Box No. 173 *Times* Office.

WANTED—THE SECOND FLOOR OF A HOUSE in Brooklyn, for a gentleman, his wife, and one child 3 years old. Rent must be moderate, and paid in advance if desired. References exchanged. Address WILLIAM, Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

STRAITON, SANFORD & CO., IMPORTERS of Havana cigars, No. 59 Beaver-st., corner William, offer for sale all grades of Havana cigars of their own importation, either in bond, for export, or free, duty paid.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA!
THE GREAT
AMERICAN REMEDY
FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Every one subject to blotches or eruptions of the skin should try this effectual remedy.
Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

SELF-INFLICTED DISEASES ARE ERADIcated from the system by the use of "[illegible] 1, 2 or 3." Full particulars will be found in the book entitled *Human Frailty, or Physiological Researches*. Price 25 cents. To be had of Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., New-York. Sent free of postage to any part of the Union. Sold also by
F. C. WELLS & CO.,
No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York.
And at APOTHECARIES HALL,
Corner of Pineapple and Fulton sts., Brooklyn, N. Y.

CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D.
Pupil of RICORD, of Paris, and also of Professors CARNOCHAN and VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, continues to be consulted on all Diseases of a Private Nature, Spermatorrhoea, &c., &c., at No. 61 Bleecker-st., a few doors east of Broadway. Complicated cases, including Scrofulous, Mercurial and Chronic affections skilfully treated. Office hours from 9 to 2 and 6 to 9. Consultations in the principal languages.

Dr. HAMMOND has recently published a New and really Important Work, on the cure of LOCAL DEBILITY (Spermatorrhoea) and its results, including all Nervous Affections, by an entirely new, original and successful method. Price $1, U. S. postage included.

BURDSALL'S ARNICA LINIMENT FOR BURNS.
READ THE EVIDENCE.
My daughter was scalded with hot water to such an extent that my physician said she must die. I bathed her freely with Arnica Liniment, which gave instant relief. I continued its use, and am happy to say she is perfectly well, and not scarred. CHAS. F. SONNEBORN, Stationer, No. 149 Nassau-st.
For sale at No. 84 Beekman-st., New-York.

FRENCH PRIVATE MEDICAL INSTITUTE.
DR. LACOSTE, OF PARIS, CURES
At No. 512 Broadway,
By the new French method,
All Secret Diseases, Weaknesses,
And Female Affections.
Hours from 11 to 4 and 7 to 8 every day.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a large number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M., at No. 459 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.

Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of PRIVATE DISEASES in all their different forms; and treats also in full of SPERMATORRHOEA, the result of early indiscretion, excess or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every form of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great medical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—*Medical Journal*. Sold by the author, as above; also, by CHAS. MILLER, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, MARRIED AND SINGLE, IN HEALTH OR DISEASE.—DR. LARMONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, 30th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo, cloth, about one hundred electrotyped engravings. Price $1. Sold also by Wm. A. Townsend & Co., No. 46 Walker-st., near Broadway. Among its contents is the Anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European Hospital practice; quacks, (advertisers,) their receipts and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment. At No. 647 Broadway, up stairs, three blocks above St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, from 9 A. M. to 2, and 5 to 8 evening.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember, all afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD you will immediately experience that "Richard's himself again." Cure guaranteed, and medicines provided for $1. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Try them all ladies. Office No. 483 Broadway. Attendance till 10 P. M.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise, &c., offices corner of Houston and Crosby, (No. 130 Crosby,) hours 10½ to 2, and 6 to 9, Sunday excepted. The author's reputation in this specialty guarantees the most scientific and honorable treatment. Stricture, sexual inefficiency, &c., radically cured by means exclusively his own, the result of an immense experience. Recent cases of disease cured immediately.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—EXCLUSIVE treatment of diseases of females. Patients from a distance provided with private board, nursing, &c. [illegible] Address Dr. THIERS, No. [illegible] West 26th-st., New-York.

DR. LINGUIST, PRACTITIONER, FROM Europe, treats on private diseases at his office, No. 72 Crosby-st., corner of Spring, one block east of Broadway, from 8 to 11 A. M. and 4 to 10 P. M. Cure without mercury, or no charge. His female monthly pill can be relied on.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first, the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION. Dr. HUNTER has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases [illegible] every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARANCE OF THE MOUTH IS THE SURE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—[illegible] W. BATE, Dentist, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible].

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of Ulster, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALMON CANFIELD, late of Malden, in the town of Saugerties, County of Ulster, and State of New-York, deceased, that they are required to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at his residence, No. 20 East Fifteenth street, in the City of New-York, or at the office of PETER CANTINE, in the village of Saugerties, Ulster County, N. Y., on or before the 1st day of January, 1860.—Dated June 21, 1859.
DANIEL W. QUIMBY, Executor.
je25-law6m

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of RICHARD ROGERS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 363 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of September next.—Dated New-York, [illegible] 1859.
HENRY ROBINSON,
MATTHEW DALY, } Exrs.
m17-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, at the office of JOHN H. MORRELL, Esq., No. 129 Roosevelt-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 13, 1859.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
WILLIAM S. LUDLAM, } Executors.
my13-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC DEVOE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, in the village of Yonkers, Westchester County, New-York, on or before the 8th day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 3, 1859.
MIRIAM C. DEVOE, Administratrix.
mh8-law6mTh*

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the name and firm of OSBORN & VINCENT, SKIRT MANUFACTURERS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS A. OSBORN, the subscriber having purchased the interest of Mr. Vincent therein, is alone authorized to settle the business of said firm and to sign the firm name in liquidation.
Dated, New-York, Aug. 12, 1859.
L. A. OSBORN,
I. J. VINCENT.

The undersigned will continue the business (MANUFACTURING LADIES' SKIRTS) of the late firm of Osborn & Vincent as heretofore, at the same place, No. 69 Warren-st., New-York. L. A. OSBORN.

NOTICE.

All business connections between GEORGE E. HAWES & A. C. McNULTY has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.
GEO. E. HAWES.
A. C. McNULTY.
New-York, July 28, 1859. Dentists, No. 12 Bond-st.

A. C. McNULTY has removed to No. 27 Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see all who require his professional services.
New-York, Aug. 15, 1859.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL PERSONS HAVING CLAIMS AGAINST the estate of Peter A. Britton, of Canandaigua, N. Y., are requested to present them to the assignees, on or before the 1st day of September next.
WELLINGTON GRAVE,
WM. H. LEE,
New-York, Aug. 13, 1859. Assignees.

MACHINERY.

ASHCROFT'S (Bourdon) STEAM GAUGE.—Perfectly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, at very low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. 122 Broadway, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 24 BROADWAY.

[illegible]

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

THIS COMPANY offers the following advantages to persons wishing to insure their lives:

ITS CASH ASSETS are larger than those of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, amounting to over

$5,350,000.

THE PROPORTION OF ITS CASH ASSETS to the amount at risk is greater than that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States.

ITS RATES OF PREMIUM are lower than those of the majority of other Life Insurance Companies—yet its Dividends have been greater.

THE MORTALITY AMONGST ITS MEMBERS has been proportionably less than that of any other Life Insurance Company in either America or Europe, whose experience has been made known—a result in the highest degree favorable to Policy holders.

THE NUMBER OF LIVES INSURED in this Company greatly exceeds that of any other Life Insurance Company in the United States, thus affording a security above them all—the necessary law of average having ample scope for operation.

THE ASSETS of the Company are invested exclusively on Bond and Mortgage on Real Estate in the City and State of New-York, worth in each case at least double the amount loaned, and bearing interest at SEVEN per cent. The solidity and security of this disposition of the Company's Funds cannot be exceeded.

NOTE.—The business of this Company is conducted on the MUTUAL principle, in the strictest sense of the term; the entire surplus, DEDUCTING NECESSARY EXPENSES, being equitably divided among the assured.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

[illegible]

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.

Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND NO. 5 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

ISSUE LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. ALSO, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for all the principal Towns and Cities of FRANCE, BELGIUM, ITALY, GREAT BRITAIN, SPAIN, GERMANY, IRELAND, PORTUGAL, RUSSIA, HOLLAND, SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN. ALSO ON CONSTANTINOPLE, ALEXANDRIA, ATHENS, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM, &c., &c.

[illegible]

LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS.

[illegible]

E. B. LANSING & CO., No. 13 Broadway.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st.

[illegible]

EUGENE THOMSON, AUCTIONEER AND BROKER, No. 39 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board. Insurance Stock at private sale. Table of Insurance Stocks sent upon application.

ALLYN COX, BOND, STOCK AND LOAN BROKER, No. 42 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, HARRISBURGH, PENN., Aug. 12, 1859.

AT A MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONERS of the Sinking Fund, held this day, it was Resolved, That the State Treasurer be authorized to issue Proposals to buy from the lowest bidder or bidders two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of 5 per cent. State Loans of Pennsylvania.

Notice is therefore given that Sealed Proposals for the sale of the whole or any part of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars of said Loans, will be received at the Treasury Department at Harrisburgh, till 3 o'clock P. M. of THURSDAY, the 25th day of August, A.D. 1859; the same to set forth the amount offered and the price asked; to be addressed "Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, Harrisburgh, Pa." indorsed "Proposals to sell State Loans."

The bids will be opened and allotments made to the lowest bidder on that day.

ELI SLIFER, State Treasurer.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 13, 1859.

THE SECURITIES HELD IN TRUST BY the Superintendent of the Banking Department for the Lake Ontario Bank, an individual Bank, located at [illegible] County, having been converted into [illegible]

JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

LEAVENWORTH CITY BONDS, TEN PER cent. [illegible] Population, about 12,000. For sale by ASHLEY & NORRIS, No. 19 Exchange-place, New-York.

CHEMICAL BANK, NEW-YORK, AUG. 5, 1859.

SIXTEENTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF [illegible] per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable to the stockholders on and after the 12th instant. The transfer books will be closed until that date. By order of the Board. [illegible] COMSTOCK, Cashier.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, [illegible] Building, No. 31 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1859.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Eight (8) per cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. GRANT, Secretary.

BONDS FOR SALE.—$20,000 CHICAGO, ALTON and St. Louis (formerly Chicago and Mississippi Railroad) [illegible] Also $40,000 of the Third Mortgage Eight per Cent. Bonds of the same road, for sale by ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 55 Wall-st.

MARSHALL COUNTY, IOWA, BONDS.—[illegible] Marshall County, Iowa, $1,000 each, [illegible] from the 14th January last, with coupons payable annually at the rate of 10 per cent., for sale by CARPENTER & VERMILYE, No. 44 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY CROMMELIN GOODWIN, NO. 50 Wall-st.—[illegible] Express Company's Stock; [illegible] Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Company's Stock; [illegible] shares United States Express Company's Stock. Bank and Insurance Stocks constantly on hand.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., [illegible] NEW-YORK, AUG. 15, 1859.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF AN INJUNCTION, the payment of Dividends declared by the company will be made until further notice.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BOSTON, CONCORD AND MONTREAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Coupons on the Bonds of the above Company, due Aug. 15, 1859, will be paid at the office of J. A. UNDERWOOD & SON, No. 12 Exchange-place.

THE HOLDERS OF THE FARM MORTGAGE [illegible] of Railroad Companies in the State of Wisconsin, will receive information affecting their value by calling at the banking office of SHAW, DREXEL & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 37 Wall-st., Aug. 16, 1859.—The Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of [illegible] per cent., payable on demand.

P. [illegible] IRVING, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET, NOTE BROKER, NO. 43 Wall-st.—Merchandise, Notes and Real Estate wanted. Also other descriptions of paper sold on commission, at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

NEW-YORK, July 25, 1859.

MR. HOWARD POTTER IS AUTHORIZED by power of attorney to sign the name of our firm. BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.

TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE—$3,000. ALSO, [illegible] For sale, a mortgage of $2,500 on property in this City, at a liberal discount. Also, one of $1,000. Apply before 12 M. A. FORT, No. 37 John-st.

$2,500 WANTED—ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years on good City property, worth double the amount. Apply to ROBERT E. BABE, No. [illegible] Broadway, from 11 to 2 o'clock.

TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE.—$[illegible] A sum to loan on good improved property in New-York. No commission asked. Apply to JOHN R. STEVENS, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

BILLS AT SIGHT AND UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S THESE CELEBRATED cards, [illegible] 302 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

AUGUSTUS J. MAYNARD will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Aug. 18, at [illegible] Consisting of rosewood drawing-room suites, 7 octave piano-forte, stool and cover, bookcase, etageres, bedsteads, work table. For further particulars see Herald.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.

10 shares Bank of Sing Sing	$100 each
20 shares Pacific Bank	$50 each
12 shares Bank of New-York	$100 each
10 shares Whitehall and Saratoga Railroad	$100 each
5 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each
42 shares Hope Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
45 shares American Express Co.	$100 each
20 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	$15 each
30 shares Syracuse and Oswego Railroad Co.	$50 each
20 shares Jefferson Fire Ins. Co.	$30 each
25 shares U. S. Steam Sugar Refining Co.	$100 each
20 shares U. S. Express Co.	$100 each
40 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
40 shares New World Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
50 shares London, New-York, and Newfoundland Telegraph	$100 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company	$25 each
15 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.	$100 each
100 shares Brooklyn City Railroad Co.	$10 each
10 shares Grocers' Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express	$100 each
10 shares Kings County Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
10 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
10 shares Artisans' Fire Insurance Company	$100 each
10 shares Virginia Steamship Co.	$50 each
100 shares Adriatic Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
10 Wilkesbarre (Penn.) Gas Co.	[illegible]
$[illegible] La Crosse and Mil. railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.	
$[illegible] New York and New Haven R. R. 6 per cent. Bonds.	
$[illegible] Cleveland City 6 per cent. Bonds.	
$3,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds.	
$[illegible] Hancock and Henry Counties 8 per cent. Bonds.	

Securities received in addition to the foregoing advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Aug. 22. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every Monday and Thursday, or every day whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of Real Estate at public or private sale when desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker, No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK at salesroom No. 75 Nassau-st., a large assortment of parlor, chamber, kitchen and diningroom furniture; rosewood parlor suites in brocatelle, pier and mantel mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets; a fine line of oil paintings, in gold gilt frames; also, a light top wagon. The whole to be peremptorily sold, and worthy attention.

JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 75 William-st., an assortment of hardware and cutlery, and heavy goods; also, 60 dozen assorted whips; also, an invoice of fancy goods, gold and gilt jewelry, &c.

J. P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

450 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, Aug. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 56 Beekman-st. Fresh, seasonable goods for City and country trade.

INSURANCE.

METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 108 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $300,000

This Company, having a cash capital exceeded by those of only three other City Companies, continues to insure all kinds of Personal Property, Buildings, Ships in port, and their Cargoes, on terms as low as are consistent with the security of the insurers and the insured.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.

JOSEPH B. VARNUM,	HENRY V. BUTLER,
LEONARD APPLEBY,	JOSEPH B. VARNUM, Jr.,
FRED'K H. WALCOTT,	JAS. LOR. GRAHAM, Jr.,
WILLIAM K. STRONG,	BOWES R. McILVAINE,
MOSES TAYLOR,	GILBERT L. BEECKMAN,
JAMES O. SHELDON,	JOHN C. HENDERSON,
DANIEL PARISH,	LORRAIN FREEMAN,
GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER,	EDWARD MACOMBER,
MARTIN BATES, Jr.,	WATSON E. CASE,
DUDLEY B. FULLER,	CHARLES E. APPLEBY,
CHARLES L. VOSE,	SAM'L D. BRADFORD, Jr.

WARREN DELANO, Jr.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

ROBERT C. RATHBONE, Ass't Secretary.

A LARGE CASH RETURN TO THE INSURED IN LIEU OF SCRIP.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 29 WALL-ST.

CASH CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, JULY 1, 1859, OVER $300,000.

THIS COMPANY WILL INSURE BUILDINGS AND MERCHANDISE of every kind—Dwelling Houses and Household Furniture—at the STANDARD SCALE OF RATES, RETURNING TO THE INSURED A LARGE CASH DIVIDEND upon their Premiums, in LIEU of the PROSPECTIVE SCRIP DIVIDENDS of the Mutual Companies.

ALBERT WARD, President.

RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY—NO. 8 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 60 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five and one-half per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating capital, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1853, 1854, 1855, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled, are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, accrues to the Company.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT PRIVATE SALE—CRACKER AND BISCUIT ROUTE IN NEW-JERSEY.—The advertiser being about entering into other business, offers for sale the good will and custom route now served by him in New-Jersey, embracing Jersey City, Bergen, West Hoboken, Bergen Point, &c., together with two horses (one sorrel and one gray), wagon and harness, and stable lease, &c. If not sold before the 20th August inst., then the same will be sold at public auction, in front of the Philadelphia House, in Jersey City, on Saturday, the 20th August inst., at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

For particulars and terms of sale, apply at the bakery, No. 118 Beekman-st., New-York.

SCHOONMAKER & VAN DINE.

6-32.—NEW-YORK BUILT SHIP ELWOOD WALTER—Built in the year 1855—now on a voyage to London; said vessel has two decks, is 177.6 feet long, 36.3 breadth, 23.3 depth, and measures 1,072 65-95 tons and rates A 1. The ELWOOD WALTER was built in 1855, and orders have been sent to London for her return to New York, at which port delivery will be made after discharge of inward cargo. For sale low. Apply to THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—THE "TIGER," deliverable at the port of Norwich, Sept. 1; the MYSTIC, deliverable at the port of Boston, Dec. 1. *They are both now running: the Tiger between Norwich, New-London and the watering-places; the Mystic between Gloucester and Boston.*

WM. H. TINGLEY, Secretary.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a dry goods and fancy store in the best avenue up town; to a cash customer this is a real chance location rapidly rising; will be sold 30 per cent. under value, the owner having to give up the business. For particulars address DRY GOODS, Box No. 113 *Times* Office; will be attended to promptly.

$15,000 WANTED—A PARTY WITH FROM $10,000 to $15,000 to take a silent or active interest in the unquestionable best patent lately issued. Also, State rights for sale. Call at No. 386 7th-av., third floor. N. B.—Profits unequaled. No agent; need apply.

$1,500.—WANTED—A PARTNER WITH THE above amount, to engage in the brokerage business. A young man of energy can here find a good opening for business. Address A. B., Box No. 139 *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential.

FOR SALE—A COFFEE, CAKE AND DINING saloon, in a great thoroughfare, now doing a good business. Will be sold cheap. Apply to T. GAFFNEY, No. 67 Chatham-st.

FOR SALE—THE WHOLE OR A PART OF A valuable patent for agricultural purposes. For particulars, apply to HENRY E. BORDEN, No. 248 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.

800 bbls. Refined White and Yellow Sugars, Wholesale and Retail, at Refiner's prices.

500 bbls. New-Orleans Molasses, cheaper than any house in New-York.

1,000 bbls. choice Family Flour, from $5 upwards.

TEAS, COFFEES, SUGARS, FLOUR and SPICES for the million, at the immense establishment of THOS. R. AGNEW, (Successor to J. O. Fowler & Co.,) Nos. 260 Greenwich and 39 Murray sts.

GOODS DELIVERED FREE.

WHAT CHEER YEAST CAKES.

These famous Yeast Cakes, to secure white and sweet bread, biscuits, cakes, &c., can be had from all the principal grocers at 12 cents per dozen, and at wholesale from E. W. SMITH, No. 304 Broadway.

PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.

MINERAL OIL—THIS IS A VERY SUPERIOR Coal Oil, unsurpassed in quality and cheapness by any other in market. There is nothing more beautiful in color, or more brilliant or durable in burning. [illegible] JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

ELASTIC CORDS, WIRES, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—[illegible] HORACE H. DAY, No. 23 Courtlandt-st.

STEAMBOATS.

ROCKAWAY.—[illegible] The steamer [illegible] will leave Catharine Market [illegible] EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., Spring-st., 8.15; Pier No. 4 North River at 8½ for Rockaway, returning to the City [illegible] P. M. [illegible] Tuesday and Friday.

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, POINT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

[Time table: illegible]

TIME TABLE—AUGUST, 1859.

SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY, LONG BRANCH (DIRECT) AND BRANCH PORT.—The new and splendid steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. Geo. FRANK LEMON, will run as follows, from the foot of Robinson-st.:

[Time table: illegible]

NORTHERN PASSENGER ROUTE BY steamers FRANCIS SKIDDY and COMMODORE, from foot of Liberty-st., EVERY EVENING, except Saturday, at 6 o'clock, to Troy, thence via Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad to Whitehall, there taking Lake steamers AMERICA, UNITED STATES or CANADA, for all ports on Lake Champlain, Montreal and Ogdensburgh. Fare to Rutland, $3 50; Burlington, $4 75; Plattsburgh, $5 50; Rouse's Point, $5 75; Ogdensburgh, $7; Montreal, $8 25. Apply, for through tickets, at Troy Steamboat Office, foot of Liberty-st.

DAILY FOR HARTFORD, DIRECT—FROM Peck-slip, East River, at 4 o'clock P. M., steamers CITY OF HARTFORD, on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS; and GRANITE STATE, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS. DANIEL A. MILLS, Agent.

FOR GREENPORT, ORIENT AND SAG HARBOR.—The steamer CATALINE will leave Oliver-slip, Pier No. 23, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken. GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

NEWARK, BERGEN POINT AND NEWARK EXCURSIONS DAILY, (SUNDAY EXCEPTED)—Fare, 12 cents. Steamer [illegible] leaves Newark at 7½ A. M., and 1½ P. M., and foot of Barclay-st., New-York, at 10 A. M. and 4½ P. M.; also, with parties, at Newark Bay House. Connects with Bellville boat.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT, at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains. RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, East River, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 12 o'clock M., arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven trains.

NOTICE.—CAMP MEETING AT SING SING, COMMENCING Aug. 22, 1859; steamer BROADWAY leaves pier foot of Jay st., touching at Christopher-st., every afternoon at 4 o'clock. Fare 25 cents.

NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—STEAMER GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 5, North River, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 P. M. Fare—Cabin, $3; deck, $1. L. KENNY, Agent, No. 26 Coenties slip.

FOR KEYPORT.—FROM THE FOOT OF MURRAY-ST.—KEYPORT leaves daily (Sundays excepted) at 4 o'clock P. M., and Keyport at 7 A. M. ALIDA PRICE leaves at 9 o'clock A. M. and Keyport at 3 P. M.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN.—STOPping at Boyle's Dock, Great Neck and Sands Point. The new steamer LONG ISLAND leaves Pier No. 22 East River, (James-slip,) every day, at 4 P. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY.—STEAMER ARMENIA, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, from foot of Harrison-st., at 7 o'clock A. M.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—The steamer JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every day, at 1 P. M. THOMAS LOCKYER, No. 113 South-st.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

A CARD HAVING BEEN ISSUED TO THE PUBLIC

By parties who frankly confess that they do not pay me for my invention, I avail myself of this opportunity to advertise the names of those who do. The following persons only are licensed under my patents in this City:

George R. Jackson & Co.

J. B. & W. W. Cornell & Co.

E. B. Althause & Co.

Ingalls & Case.

Theodore Hyatt.

The law is, that a person who purchases or uses a patented article is equally liable for infringement with the maker of it. The "makers" having fairly notified the "users" of their intention not to pay, the "users" have only themselves to blame if I collect my tariff of them—which I shall certainly do. THADDEUS HYATT.

New-York, January, 1859.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS AND OTHERS ABOUT ERECTING OR ALTERING BUILDINGS.—Iron building fronts, with and without rolling shutters; interior columns; wrought and cast iron girders and beams; illuminating tile and vault covers; iron shutters and doors; court-yard and office railing; iron door and window lintels and sills, about one-third the price of brown stone.

JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Architectural Iron Works, Nos. 66 to 67 Goerck-st., New-York.

East Broadway stages pass in rear of office; South-st. stages pass in front of the office. Manufacturers of the iron work of *New-York Times* Building and balance of the block; Union Bank, Nos. 498 and 500 Broadway, &c. &c. Particular attention paid to vault extensions and other alterations. References—*New-York Times* vault, Express vault, Hst-st and Broadway vault, &c.

N. B.—Every description of fine Iron Work for building purposes.

O. AMES' & SONS' SPADES AND SHOVELS, store trucks, agricultural steel goods, at manufacturers' prices. *Also, every description of agricultural implements, seeds, &c.,* for sale by CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau, and 11 Beekman-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c. JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REAL FILTERS.

I have a few of the English stone filters that purify and render tasteless and colorless water, leaving it sparkling. The French bottle filters, ice pitchers, &c. For sale by E. W. SMITH, No. 834 Broadway.

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENTS.

J. P. PIRSSON, No. 5 Wall-st., New-York.

A pamphlet of information sent free.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY REPAIRED, in the best manner, by the finest London and Geneva workmen, at GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A GOOD THING AND CHEAP.

THE SHILLING HAIR TONIC, HIGHLY PERFUMED, RETAILS FOR ONLY 12 CENTS. EVERYBODY CAN BUY IT.

Bottles hold more, and the article is fully equal to any that retails at 50 cents.

Sold by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Wholesale depot, No. 120 Maiden-lane.

BENT BUTTOCKS.—100 WHITE OAK, 28 BY 30 feet long, 10 by 9 inches square, suitable for the midship sections of a large steamer, and giving four times the strength on the bilge of ordinary futtocks, for sale low. Apply at Phenix Wood Bending Works, at Greenpoint, or to C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., New-York. N. B.—Bent felloes of superior quality always on hand.

NOTICE.—A. SCHILLING'S PROCESS FOR PURIFYING the Croton water through pulverized charcoal is now exhibited at French's Hotel. Those who want to see the difference between the present Croton and after its purification by this process, can have the opportunity of doing so every day in the week, by calling at the above hotel.

COAL $4 50.—I AM DELIVERING THE BEST quality of red ash, stove and grate Coal [illegible] JOHN MACDONALD, corner [illegible]

AT JONES', NOS. 10 AND 12 ANN STREET, NEW STYLES OF BOOTS AND GAITERS ONLY $3 50, WARRANTED, ALSO, $2 50 AND $3 DRESS BOOTS, THAT WILL SURPRISE EVERYBODY.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE. THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander.

Will leave for HAVRE, touching at SOUTHAMPTON to land the Mails and Passengers, on SATURDAY, August 20, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

This ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.

Price of passage in Second Cabin $60 and $65.

Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

For Freight or Passage apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.

N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Sept. 17.

REGULAR THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA.

Via Panama, on the 5th and 20th of every month, by the steamships ADRIATIC, ATLANTIC and BALTIC, (formerly in the Liverpool Line.)

The above unrivaled steamships, owned by the North Atlantic Steamship Company, are now being fitted up for the California trade, one of which will leave the wharf foot of Canal-st. on the 5th October, at 2 P. M., and semi monthly thereafter. The rates of passage and freight will be as reasonable as by any other line. They have large freight capacity, and the arrangements for the comfort and health of the passengers will be such as to challenge competition. An experienced surgeon will be attached to each ship.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $130

Second Cabin Passage 75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage $110

Second Cabin Passage 60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, August 17.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston Wednesday, August 24.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, August 31.

AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 7.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 14.

EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Sept. 21.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Sept. 28.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST—VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line.

Cabin passage .... $15 | Deck $6

The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$32 75	To Atlanta, Ga.	$22 00
To Mobile, Ala.	28 00	To Augusta, Ga.	25 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	27 00	To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00
To Nashville, Tenn.	30 00	To Columbia, S. C.	23 00
To Memphis, Tenn.	33 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	24 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Pilatka, Fla.	25 00

For freight or passage, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, succeeds on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24.

CAPE MAY AND PHILADELPHIA DAILY LINE—From Pier No 14 North River, foot of Cedar-st., at 5 o'clock P. M., Sundays excepted.

FARE.

Cabin to Philadelphia $2 00

Cabin to Cape May 3 00

Steerage to Philadelphia 1 00

No charge for Berths. State-rooms extra, each $1.

DELAWARE, John H. Cone, Commander.

BOSTON, Orrin Salley, Commander.

KENNEBEC, Thomas Hand, Commander.

One of the above leaves every day. Goods forwarded to Pittsburgh, Wheeling, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Louisville, and all points South and West, rates or commission *and with dispatch. Goods insured at ½ of 1 per cent.* Goods should be marked "By Outside Steamers."

Freight received daily till 4½ o'clock. For freight or passage, apply on board, or to FREDERIC PERKINS, Agent.

REDUCED RATES.—THE NEW-YORK AND Virginia Steamship Company's steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:

The ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, on TUESDAY.

The YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, on THURSDAY.

The JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.

Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6. Petersburgh and Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50 cents extra.

LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

Freight taken on moderate terms.

THE NORTH-GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 12 M., FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON, taking passengers for LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:

First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.

For freight or passage, apply to GELPCKE, KENTGEN & REICHELT, No. 26 Broadway.

PORTLAND AND NEW-YORK.—THE NEW and favorite steamship CHESAPEAKE, SIDNEY CROWELL, Commander, leaves Portland every SATURDAY, and New-York, from pier No. 12 North River, every TUESDAY at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage and fare, including State-room, $5. Running time about thirty hours. For passage or freight apply to EMERY & FOX, Portland. H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st., New-York.

WHITE MOUNTAINS.—This is the most direct and picturesque route from New-York to the White Mountains, via Long Island and Vineyard Sounds. The Glen House is only six hours' ride from Portland.

NEW LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND Havana, carrying the United States Mail, to sail every 20 days from each port. Steamship QUAKER CITY. This well-known and fast steamship, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will leave for the above port on SATURDAY, Aug. 20, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 45 North River. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st. No freight received on day of sailing. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board. Passengers must have passports from the Spanish Consul. Agent in Havana, E. M. ZANGRONIZ.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIP POTOMAC, Capt. GEO. W. WATSON, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 18, at 4 o'clock P. M. Freight 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

AGRICULTURAL.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

BONE DUST.

FISH GUANO.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO

In quantities to suit purchasers.

For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st.

MAPES' NITROGENIZED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, suitable for grain and grass crops, and for top-dressing Winter grain and grass in late Summer and Fall.

100 lbs. of this Phosphate will equal in effect and lasting power 125 lbs. of Peruvian Guano.

	Per bag.	2,000 lbs.
Nitrogenized Super-Phosphate of Lime	$4 00	$50 00
Mapes' Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 20	40 00
Potash Super-Phosphate of Lime	3 60	35 00

A can of the Nitrogenized Phosphate, together with a circular containing testimonials, &c., can be had, free of expense, on application to CHARLES V. MAPES.

Mapes' Agricultural Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st., New-York.

TO SOUTHERN AND WESTERN DEALERS.—MAPES' AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT AND SEED WAREHOUSE, Nos 132 and 134 Nassau st. and No. 11 Beekman-st., New-York.—The stock includes all the improved forms of plows, fanning mills, potato diggers, &c. All kinds of machinery for the culture of cotton and tobacco, rice, and all crops. Ames & Son's shovels; hardware of various kinds; seeds, field, garden and flower; garden seeds raised expressly for this establishment on the farm of Prof. Jas. J. Mapes.

Fertilizers—Guano, Mapes's Nitrogenized Super Phosphate of Lime. CHARLES V. MAPES, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau and 11 Beekman st.

ON EXHIBITION AT MAPES' AGRICULTURAL Implement and Seed Warehouse, Nos. 132 and 134 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., J. S. Lash's plow attachment, intended to save the plow from breaking, as well as the team and plowman from injury when brought in contact with stone, stumps or other impediments. State and county rights for sale; by which manufacturers can realize a handsome profit.

SHAW'S PATENT COULTER HARROW—A new invention for pulverizing the ground effectually and covering grain uniformly. Call and see it at No. 45 Fulton-st., National Agricultural Implement Warehouse. TREDWELL & PELL.

LOST AND FOUND.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, THE 15TH inst., in crossing the Ferry from Peck-slip to Grand st., or in one of the Red Bird Line of stages, between foot of Grand-st. and 10th-st., a porte-monnaie containing a small sum of money and the following described certificates, issued by the Commissioners of the House for the Detention of Juvenile Delinquents, signed by Chas. M Leupp, President, and J. W. C. Leveridge, Secretary, payable to order of P. V. W. Bishop, and indorsed to order John E. Brown: 1 dated April 19, for $520; 1 dated May 4, for $460; 1 dated May 26, for $830; 1 dated June 1, for $60; 1 dated July 26, for $1,400; also, J. O'Neill's draft on the Comptroller of Brooklyn, to the order of J. E. Brown, for $78 50. None of the certificates were indorsed by J. E. Brown, and the public are cautioned against negotiating the same, payment having been stopped. The finder will receive the above reward and the money contained in the porte-monnaie on their return to the subscriber, or sent to his address through the Post-office. J. E. BROWN, No. [illegible] West 34th-st.

LOST—ON MONDAY, THE 1ST INST., A PROMISSORY NOTE, drawn by Isaac S. Holbrook to order of Wm. H. Macoy, and by him indorsed, dated July 2, 1859, payable two months after date, at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, for $3,840, (thirty-eight hundred and forty dollars.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will please return said note to A. W. [illegible]

LOST—A PROMISSORY NOTE DRAWN BY BENEDICT & MONTGOMERY, payable to their own order, and by them indorsed for merchandise [illegible] T. Baxter & Co. Said note dated March [illegible], 1859, at six months, for Seven Hundred and One [illegible] Dollars, and payable at the Pahquioque Bank, Danbury, Conn. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating said note, as payment of same has been stopped. BENEDICT & MONTGOMERY.

LEFT IN A MADISON-AVENUE STAGE [illegible] ACCOUNT BOOKS, on the morning of Aug. [illegible] The finder will be rewarded by leaving them at the advertising desk, office of this paper.

NIGHT SCAVENGER.—JNO. BENNER, NIGHT Scavenger. Orders left at No. 41 Chatham-st. or No. 296 East 18th-st. will be punctually attended to.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD. ARRANGEMENTS FOR AUGUST, 1859.

Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

[Time table: illegible]

Connecting with steamer NAUSHON, [illegible] leaving Fulton Market Pier at [illegible] P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.

An accommodation train will leave Hunter's Point at 11:15 A. M. for Flushing, stopping at all way stations; returning, leave Flushing at [illegible] P. M. [illegible] o'clock; last 10 cents to Flushing and back same day.

O. CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:

7:30 and 8:30 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M., Williams' Bridge.

11:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.—White Plains.

2:30 P. M. from White and Centre-sts.—White Plains.

4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.

6:30 A. M.—Mail Train—Albany.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE

Dover Plains—5:20 A. M.

White Plains—5 and 7 A. M.; 3 and 5 P. M.

Williams' Bridge—6:45 and 8:25 A. M.; 1 and 6 P. M.

Albany—11:30 A. M.—Mail Train.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Sup't.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M. from foot of Harrison-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger at 4 P. M. for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Buffalo; at Great Bend with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing May 16, 1859—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:45 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 12 M., and 4 and 5 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM JULY 4, 1859, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 6 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Hudson 3:30 P. M.; for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M. and 4 and 10:30 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 7:15 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; for Tarrytown 3:45 and 6:45 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Hudson, Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, Sing Sing and Tarrytown Trains stop at most of the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35 and 9:30 A. M., and 3:45 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE BROOKLYN for Greenport, Riverhead, Yaphank, North Islip, and Deer-park, at 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Farmingdale, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Syosset 11 M. and 4:30 P. M. For Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., and 4, 4:30, 5:30, 6:30 and 7:15 P. M.

FOR GREENPORT—LONG ISLAND RAILROAD TWICE DAILY FOR THE SUMMER.—Leave South Ferry, Brooklyn, 10 A. M. Mail, and 3:30 P. M. Express. Returning—arrive in Brooklyn at 8:30 A. M. Express, and 4:30 P. M. Mail.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—For Piermont, Nyack, Hackensack, Englewood, &c. Leaves foot of Cortlandt-st. at 8:30 A. M. and 4:30 and 6:00 P. M. Leaves Piermont at 6, 7:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS FOR SCHOOLS AND SEMINARIES. CHICKERING & SONS' NEW SCALE, LARGE SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS. Price, $300. Warerooms No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGAN.

Removed to No. 209 Broadway.

Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.

This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of VILANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLER, have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c. &c. Prices at the Depot:

$45, $60, $100, $125, $[illegible], $[illegible], $300, $[illegible], $[illegible], $[illegible].

A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr., No. 209 Broadway.

Importers of Besson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published—A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

THE BRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTES

Are all of the full scale of 7 octaves. The most experienced workmen, the greatest perfection of mechanical skill, and the best seasoned materials are employed in their manufacture.

They are constructed on a solid iron frame or bed plate entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the case, sound-boards and all the wood work from the strain of the strings, making them much more solid and enduring. There are two sounding boards, arranged as those of a violin, giving three times the amount of vibrating surface found in any other piano; which being free from the strain of the strings becomes more sonorous, and increases their vibrations as the pianos become older. Their construction is the most simple and scientific, and they are the most enduring and full-toned pianos ever made. Call and see them, at WM. HALL & SON'S, New store, No. 543 Broadway, Between Spring and Prince sts.

CHICKERING & SONS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS. Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE, MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.

At wholesale and retail.

PIANOS TO RENT.

PIANOS! PIANOS! PIANOS!

A splendid assortment of piano fortes now on hand, of our new scale, with the patent dampers, which for quality and prices cannot be competed with. Those wishing to buy will do well to call before purchasing elsewhere. Also, two seven-octave rosewood pianos, having been used a short time, will be sold very low for cash.

J. & C. FISCHER'S Warerooms, No. 296 Broadway, three doors below 14th st.

IMMENSE SACRIFICE—A SUPERB PIANO

For cash only,

Warranted.

At No. 155 West Broadway.

BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.

Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250, and $300.

T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Monthly payments received for Pianos. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. TESTIMONIALS—"The Horace Waters' Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS, MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO FORTES. Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and in any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also, at their Depot, No. 33 Courtlandt-st.

ALBERT WEBER—DEALERS ARE INVITED to examine the best stock of pianos in the City, each warranted for three years, at the lowest wholesale prices for cash or satisfactory paper, at the manufactory, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 99 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 3 years.

MUSICAL BOXES.

MECHANICAL SINGING-BIRD AND MUSICAL Boxes of all styles and sizes, playing 2, 3, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.

HARMONIPHONE.

MANDOLINES.

OUVERTURES.

EXPRESSIVES.

FORTE-PIANOS.

Bells, Drums, Castagnettes and Flutes accompaniments.

PAILLARD & MARTIN,

Importers of Watches and Musical Boxes,

No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York.

Musical Boxes repaired.

PERSONAL.

A GIRL LEFT WHERE SHE RESIDED at Greenwich, Conn., on Sunday, the 24th July, and has not been found yet; she was 13 years of age, wearing a pink sun-bonnet, and had bad shoes. Her name is ELIZABETH CARBINE. Any person finding her will be rewarded by returning her to JOSEPH CARBINE, in care of Joseph J. Bissell, Esq., South Yonkers, to let him know where she may be found.

AMUSEMENTS.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

[illegible]

THE PIANO. FOR THE VOICE. THE SALON. THE BALL ROOM.

Each number contains from 5 to 8 pieces. [illegible] The First and Second Volumes, containing 13 Books of 24 pages each, viz.: Nos. 1 to 13. Nos. 14 to 26, elegantly bound in Cloth, Gilt Comb, may be had at $2 50 each, of the Publishers and Proprietors, C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., No. 107 Nassau-st., New-York.

Removed from No. 13 Frankfort-st.

THE TWO GREAT PAINTINGS OF NIAGARA.

AUTUMN—SUNSET, FROM TABLE ROCK, BY F. E. CHURCH.

WINTER—SUNRISE, FROM GOAT ISLAND, BY REGIS GIGNOUX.

Now on exhibition at the galleries of WILLIAMS, STEVENS & WILLIAMS.

Admission 25 cents. No. 353 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 7¼; to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cts. Upper Boxes 25 cts.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 18, 1859.

Grand entertainment by the world-renowned RAVELS, GABRIEL and FRANCOIS.

GABRIEL in two characters.

FRANCOIS in [illegible]

GABRIEL in his great comic part of [illegible]

FRANCOIS in his great comic part of [illegible]

Mlle FRANCES, [illegible] ZANFRETTA, YOUNG AMERICA, THE FOUR LOVERS.

EVOLUTIONS ON THE TIGHT ROPE.

Mariette Zanfretta, Young America and the other artists.

M. DECHALUMEAU.

BIANCO will be produced in a few days.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

LAST THREE NIGHTS of Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE, Who have appeared before 3 successions of CROWDED HOUSES.

PAST THREE MONTHS.

LALLA ROOKH.

EVERY EVENING.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Mr. H. L. BATEMAN respectfully announces that he has taken the above establishment for a brief period, commencing MONDAY, August 22, with the intention of affording the public an opportunity of witnessing the reappearance of MATILDA HERON in an original character, written expressly for her, in a NEW AMERICAN TRAGEDY, entitled, GERALDINE, OR, LOVE'S VICTORY.

The story of this play is deeply interesting—the characters truthful—the incidents in strict accordance with legendary authorities and historical facts—and these elements combined render it a faithful transcript of the times of the middle ages. [illegible]

NATIONAL THEATRE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Aug. 18.

The performance will commence with EUSTACHE BAUDIN.

Eustache Baudin .... Mr. Wm. [illegible]

After which, the Drama of JACK JUNK.

Concluding with THE HAPPY COBBLER.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 8.

THIS EVENING, Aug. 18.

The performance will commence with WAR EAGLE.

After which, the Pantomime of THE MAGIC TRUMPET.

PIKE'S PEAK.

JONES' WOOD.

MONSTER FESTIVAL.

ADMISSION ONLY 25 CENTS.

At the amusements free.

AUGUST 17, 18, 19 and 20.

MONSTER CIRCUS.

Largest arena ever opened in the United States.

LOUISE TOURNAIRE, [illegible] E. NEVILLE, [illegible] W. J. SMITH, [illegible]

And others.

THE ORRIN FAMILY.

The celebrated acrobats from South America;

THEIR FIRST APPEARANCE.

A magnificent stud of highly trained horses.

TWO PERFORMANCES EACH DAY.

BALS CHAMPETRES EACH EVENING.

With a Grand Orchestra.

Conductor .... [illegible]

Magnificent displays of fireworks by J. W. HADFIELD.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.

FRENCH THEATRE, No. 585 BROADWAY.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THURSDAY, Aug. 18.

NEW SONGS, SOLOS, DANCES, ACTS.

By the whole of this model Company of ETHIOPIAN COMEDIANS.

First time of Buckley's new Burlesque of the BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Miss JULIA GOULD .... [illegible]

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.

THIS EVENING, Aug. 18,

THOMAS BAKER'S BENEFIT.

Grand War Symphony, "Italy and Austria."

Miss Maria Brainerd, Sig. Gulli, C. Kopple, Herr Nehm, &c., &c.

Admittance 25 cents.

WOOD'S MINSTREL BUILDINGS.

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, near Prince-st.

SELECT ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.

HORN, CHAS. WHITE and E. DAVIS APPEAR TOGETHER.

Doors open at 7, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 15 cents.

PALACE GARDENS AND HALL.

ARTHUR NAPOLEON

IN SACRED CONCERT,

SUNDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—SUMMER DRAMATIC SEASON.—Second week of the great [illegible] the GALE SISTERS. THURSDAY, Aug. 18, [illegible] AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE SWISS COTTAGE, [illegible] THE RIVAL ARTISANS. EVENING, at 7¾ o'clock, first time of FATHER AND SON. Fancy dance by Mlle. Juliette. Pas de Deux [illegible] Hannah and Adonis Gale. After which, THE RIVAL ARTISANS. The PYTHONIA, [illegible] Serpents, now complete a whole family [illegible] size and description, which fairly rivals those of the fabulous Python immortalized in the classic group of the Laocoon. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 13c. Parquet seats 12 cents additional.

THE GREAT DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS—Open DAY and EVENING, [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL [illegible] visit the chief attraction of the City, the DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, [illegible] Broadway, No. 548 Broadway. [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.

GRAND EXCURSION

To Newport and Providence.—Grand reunion of the sons and daughters of Newport, Tuesday, Aug. [illegible] 1859. Steamer GOVERNOR, [illegible] commander, will leave Pier No. 5, North River, SATURDAY, [illegible] 4 P. M. Fare for the entire excursion [illegible] for berths. Tickets good to return [illegible] leaving Newport Tuesdays and Thursdays [illegible] L. KENNY, No. 26 Coenties-slip.

A CHANCE FOR DAILY EXCURSIONS TO COLLEGE POINT, STRATTON'S PORT, FLUSHING AND ST. RONAN'S WELL.—The [illegible] steamer ENOCH DEAN, Capt. [illegible] EVERY DAY, (Sunday excepted,) [illegible] 11½ A.M. and 4 P.M. New-York, [illegible] wharf at 9½ A.M. and 1½ and 6 o'clock P.M. [illegible] desirous of witnessing the delightful scenery on the East River, Hell Gate, &c., may take this boat at 9½ A.M. and return at 4 P.M. for the [illegible] way.

FISHING BANKS.—[illegible] make trips to the Banks, THURSDAY, [illegible] DAY 11th, and THURSDAY, [illegible] o'clock; Spring-st. [illegible] This boat can always lay at anchor when the largest boats cannot. [illegible]

TO CHARTER—TO [illegible] TO BIDDLE GROVE or any other place [illegible] excursions or pleasure trips, at low rates [illegible] steamer ERIE, [illegible] Apply to JAMES RICE, No. [illegible] and [illegible]

FISHING BANKS.—STEAMER [illegible] GIBSON, will make two extra trips to the Banks on FRIDAY, 19th, and SUNDAY, 21st August. [illegible] of Spring-st. at [illegible] o'clock; Market st. [illegible] and Peck slip [illegible]

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMER [illegible] MAGNOLIA, [illegible] HARTIN, Agent, No. [illegible]

FURNITURE.

TO CHAIR-MAKERS.—STATE, COUNTY [illegible] New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, for sale by C. A. BURGESS, No. 49 Broad-st., or JOHN BILSBY, No. 5 [illegible] William st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale and retail, at $25 and upwards; also, mattresses and palliasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—MODERN STYLES of school furniture manufactured and for sale by J. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application by mail or otherwise.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, &c., &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

CASES OF SCANDAL.

[illegible]

The Bowlesville Courier has the following story: [illegible]

[illegible]

"... provent their escape."

A YOUNG GIRL OF 17 BRINGING SUIT FOR SLANDER.

In the Court of Common Pleas at Greenville, S. C., a few days since, a young girl 17 years of age, came into Court to [illegible] ... The defendant [illegible] ... the plaintiff ... [illegible] ... The jury returned a verdict yesterday morning for the plaintiff of $1,000.

THE FAST SEDUCER, HENRY MOWRY, IN A TIGHT PLACE.

HENRY C. MOWRY, the young man arrested in Albany for false personation in marrying FANNY WELCH in Troy, under the assumed name of Jones, was subsequently rearrested by Officer KING, of Troy, upon the same charge, and taken to that city, and has finally got himself in a tight place. He was brought before Justice WARREN to answer the charge of false personation, when he admitted the legality of the marriage, and was discharged upon that warrant. He had not left the Court-room when Officer PHILLIPS re-arrested him on a warrant for bigamy, upon the complaint of FANNY WELCH, his acknowledged wife. In the affidavit she states that MOWRY has a wife by a former marriage, living in Providence, and that she has found also letters written by her to him; and also that MOWRY has admitted to several persons while denying the legality of the last marriage, that he had a wife living in another State. The counsel for Miss W. have also letters from MOWRY's father and brother, in which the first marriage is spoken of by them.

The parties appeared in Court, at Troy, on Tuesday, Aug. 16. The Whig says:

"MOWRY seemed deeply affected upon entering the Court, and, while in conversation with his counsel, Mr. WALKER—as we understand in reference to a visit which the counsel had received from MOWRY's father—shed tears freely.

Upon opening the Court, Counsellor TOWNSEND moved his discharge, on the grounds:

1. That the marriage was legal and binding. The counsel cited various authorities going to show that no particular ceremonies were necessary in order to constitute marriage; that the mere consent of the parties was all that was required; that any person, without committing any offence, can officiate in solemnizing a marriage; and that a marriage thus contracted is as legal and binding as though pronounced before a justice or clergyman. The counsel [illegible] ... personated this young woman ... deceived in no particular, save the ... she knew his occupation and all about ... remained with and cohabited with him ... while thinking his name was Jones, but after learned that his true name was Mowry. [illegible] ... of New-York, and argues that under this ... prisoner had a perfect right to assume ... of Jones, or any other name which he ... The counsel closed by claiming ...

The District-Attorney, in response, admitted ... [illegible] ... He intimated that should the ... charged he would be arrested upon ... and would be punished as he deserved. Upon concluding the Court held that he could not ... the prisoner under the offence charged, and that ... be discharged. He was immediately rearrested by officer PHILLIPS on a charge of bigamy."

DOMESTIC FEUD—A MOTHER STABBED BY HER MARRIED DAUGHTER.

In Cincinnati, a night or two since, a ... occurred at the residence of Mrs. ... an elderly German woman, on ... resulted in the old lady's being stabbed ... [illegible]

PERSONAL.

The private history of Mr. BERNARD DONNELLY, of Wise-letter notoriety, [illegible] ... "of all grades, by way of improving their confidence, with his own importance."

A party of pleasure seekers from this State are journeying South in a novel manner, described by the Washington Star as follows: "A month ago, a company of eleven ladies and gentlemen, of Buffalo, N. Y., started upon a pleasure trip to the South, taking a novel mode of traveling. They have a large coach like an omnibus in which they travel, and carry with them a tent sufficiently large to accommodate the entire company, and camp out, much after the gipsy fashion, though in better style. They arrived near Bladensburgh a day or two ago, and pitched their tent near the toll-gate. Yesterday and to-day they have spent in visiting the public buildings and seeing the sights in the metropolis. It is the plan of the company to spend ten months in this trip, and they design to Winter at some point on the Gulf coast."

In Cincinnati, the other day, two laboring men were before Justice Getzendanner—the one as a prosecutor, the other as a defendant. It appeared that the defendant had endeavored to split the prosecutor's head with a spade, but had only wounded his lip. The defendant admitted that there had been a "collision" between the prosecutor and himself, and said he would not have used the spade had he been well. The prosecutor was so charmed by the apology that he asked the magistrate to be "aisy on his friend," and if he couldn't be aisy, be as aisy as he could. So the magistrate fined the [illegible] only $1, and the loving pair went out and "took something."

The Urbana (Ohio) Citizen, speaking of Robert McFarland, Esq., of that city, now in his 75th year, says he has lived there fifty-four years, and is a model man. He was in Urbana before any house was built. Made the first saddle ever made in Springfield. Never gave a note or went security. Never paid interest. Never sued any person, or was sued. He never chewed tobacco or smoked a cigar. He never drank a dram of whisky in his life; and he was the first class-leader in Urbana. He preached from appointment once a year in advance—sixteen times at Robinson's, in Harrison Township, and has another appointment there a year ahead.

A wedding took place at Brown's Hotel, in Washington on Monday, Aug. 15, where the groom was a wealthy widower, with six children, and the bride a pretty miss of romantic eighteen, who has just completed a term as governess in the house of the groom, and was on her way to join her relatives in the Green Mountain country in company with him, when, on reaching Washington, they concluded to get married. As they arrived here on Saturday night late, no license could be obtained until Monday, when the legal forms were gone through with as above stated.

A novelty in the advertising line has appeared in Paris in the form of a prospectus issued by Signor Falconi, who purposes to publish novels and romances from the pen of the best French authors (for the copyright of which he gives the best price) in a periodical collection called the *Livre d'Or*, given gratis! The Signor declares that the title-page alone will be a *chef d'œuvre*—red and blue with a gold border—the type of the best quality, and the paper hot pressed. But the reverse of every page will be devoted to advertisements alone.

La Mountain, the aeronaut, returned to Watertown, whence he made his last balloon voyage, on Friday, Aug. 12; having landed safely on a farm near the head of Perch Lake in Jefferson County, about twelve miles north of Watertown. The trip occupied about two hours, and the highest altitude attained was over three miles. The *Atlantic* contained at the time of starting only thirteen thousand feet of gas, which was quite insufficient to admit of more than one making the voyage.

Mr. John Smith, of Andover, Mass., on leaving this country for Europe a few weeks since, placed in the hands of a friend a parcel of valuable papers for the Free Church of Andover, of which he is a member. Among other papers was a deed of the land and the edifice now occupied by the Church and Society as their place of worship. Thirty railroad shares are also conveyed as a permanent endowment for the support of the Gospel. The whole value of the property thus conveyed is about $10,000.

At one of the business men's prayer-meetings, still held daily in Cincinnati, a gentleman from London, last week gave an account of similar enterprises now going on in the English capital. He had attended St. Paul's Cathedral, Westminster Abbey, and Exeter Hall, which had all been opened for the preaching of the gospel to the working classes. He had listened to a Peer of the realm, who preached in the open air a sermon of great power, in Covent Garden Market, to thousands of people.

Edward E. Cross, editor of the *Arizonian*, who recently fought a duel with Lieut. Mowry, and who, it is reported, was subsequently assassinated by a party of Mexicans, was a native of New-Hampshire. Some years ago he was engaged in the printing business in Coos County, N. H., and was first lieutenant of the Coos Grays. He afterwards went to the West, where he obtained considerable celebrity as a special correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times*.

"Burleigh" writes from New-York to the Boston *Journal*: "It has been made a matter of some comment that Howard Crosby, Professor of Greek in the New-York University, who is not a clergyman, and never was, should have had the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity placed on his head by Harvard University; but such degrees, like the rain and dew, fall on all classes and conditions of men."

A woman named Ann Pollett was arrested in Philadelphia, a night or two ago, for being drunk, and taken to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house. During the night she broke a tumbler, which had been given to her to drink out of, and attempted to commit suicide by opening one of the veins of her arm with a piece of it. She was discovered, and with the aid of a physician, the bleeding was stopped.

There was quite an interesting family gathering at Easton, Conn., on the 15th August, to celebrate the one hundredth birth-day of Mr. Nehemiah W. Lyon. The venerable centenarian is a revolutionary pensioner, and notwithstanding his extreme old age, seems to enjoy good health. He was married at the age of seventeen, and has a son living who has reached the age of eighty-one.

The Buffalo *Courier* avers that there has been organized in Lockport a base-ball club, composed wholly of fat men—none weighing less than three hundred being admitted. The name of the association is the "Paunches Plate B. B. Club." The club resolved to have a turning-table erected, on which the bases are to revolve.

An elderly female, Mrs. Maginnis, of dissipated habits, occupying lodgings in a house on New-street, Cincinnati, while intoxicated, placed a lighted candle upon the floor, and lying down near it, ignited her clothes. She screamed loudly, and woke her neighbors, who ran in and extinguished her blazing garments, but not before she was badly burned.

Four or five years since, Jacob Terry, of Cincinnati, commenced suit against the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad Company, for injuries to his wife, which has since been pending in the Delaware County Circuit Court. On Saturday last the suit was compromised, on the payment of $[illegible] and the costs of the plaintiff.

The late John D. Walbridge, of Cincinnati, bequeathed the bulk of his estate, amounting to about $[illegible],000, to the Cincinnati Protestant Asylum and Widows' Home, the principal to remain intact, the interest to be distributed equally to those institutions. He left only $1,000 to his relatives.

The charges against Surveyor-General Burnett are now being investigated at Nebraska City. Public opinion is now rather against that officer, but his friends trust that he may be able to refute the allegations which affect his moral character as well as his official conduct.

Mr. David Stark has resigned the superintendency of the Eastern Section of the Grand Trunk Railroad, and on retiring received a very splendid present from the employes of the Company. It was a service of silver plate, consisting of a water jug, six goblets and a tray.

Mr. Josiah Stearns, of Mongaup Valley, writes to the Port Jervis (N. Y.) *Union*, challenging anybody in Orange County to beat him in raising cucumbers. He says he has one vine from which he has picked [illegible] for a fortnight, and the vine still bears 80 fair cucumbers.

In Illinois a movement has been set on foot, by the friends of the late Hon. J. L. Harris, to erect a suitable monument to his memory. An Executive Committee has been appointed for the purpose of making a beginning towards the object desired.

Elder Hopson, of Palmyra, Mo., whose preaching in Cincinnati, produced such sensation last Winter, has been called by the Disciples' Congregation, at Lexington, Ky., at a salary of $2,700 per annum, and he has accepted.

The Rev. T. D. P. Stone, of Salisbury, Mass., has been engaged for orator, and John G. Whittier for poet, by the Amesbury and Salisbury Agricultural and Horticultural Society, for their annual Fair at the Mills Village, on the 28th and 29th of September.

The *Revue Spirite*, of Paris, states that a dispatch has been received from Humboldt, informing his friends that he was welcomed into the spirit world by his friend M. Arago, who was the first to take him by the hand.

The Louisville papers state that Prof. McDonald has resigned his position as Principal of the Academical Department of the University of Louisville. For several years Prof. M. has occupied this position with [illegible]

The Rev. H. [illegible], of Rhinebeck, N. Y., has undertaken to prepare a complete list of the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Hon. Ira Perley, Chief-Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of New-Hampshire, has tendered his resignation to take effect on the first of October next. He is to resume the practice of law at Concord.

The Richmond *News* says: "We hear that P. H. James, Esq., has determined to leave [illegible] and return to Virginia, for the purpose of making [illegible] his permanent residence."

The sale of Tennyson's last [illegible]

[illegible] ... of any of the previous publications, considering the short time that has elapsed since its publication.

The Rev. D. F. Robertson, formerly Principal of the Oxford Academy, North Carolina, has assumed the charge of the [illegible] Institute, New-Jersey, for young ladies.

The Cleveland *Herald* is informed by the President of Western Reserve College that Mr. E. S. Gregory has accepted [illegible] charge of the [illegible] Department of the College.

The Rev. Dr. Chapin, of this City, lectured on Temperance in Salem, Mass., last week, by invitation of a Division of the Sons of Temperance.

Mrs. Jacob Shurter, residing near Circleville, N. Y., has determined to erect a church edifice for the benefit of the Methodist denomination.

An enormous camp-meeting is in progress near Cincinnati—the Rev. Mr. Smiley and others leading the exercises.

The Hon. R. H. Stanton, for six years a Member of Congress, has been elected Commonwealth's Attorney in the Maysville (Ky.) District.

Gen. John A. Dix has accepted the invitation to deliver the Oration at the coming State Fair at Albany.

Miss Jenny Jewell, a young lady of Buffalo, is giving poetical readings in Western New-York.

Miss Sallie St. Clair made her first appearance in Buffalo, on Monday evening, at the Metropolitan, in the drama of "Madelaine, the Foundling of Paris."

BILLIARDS.

Phelan in Cincinnati—Wins Another Match.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* has the following account of PHELAN's billiard play in that city, on Saturday, Aug. 13:

The billiard match at the Melodeon, on Saturday evening, was attended by about 200 persons, including a few ladies. The table made by HOLMAN & [illegible], and furnished with PHELAN's patent cushions, was placed in the centre of the hall, and elevated seats for the spectators were placed around it.

The playing commenced at about 8½ o'clock. It was announced that the programme, as published in the papers, would be changed. Messrs. PHELAN, TIEMAN and BIRD would not play a three-handed game, but Messrs. TIEMAN and BIRD would play together a game, the winner would play with Mr. PHELAN a game, and then Mr. PHELAN would play the loser of the first game. The games were to be "full games" of 250 points each. Mr. JACOB SCOTT was appointed marker.

THE FIRST GAME.

Mr. BIRD won the lay-out, and the game proceeded as follows, viz., TIEMAN winning the game on the fourteenth innings:

Innings.	Tieman.	Bird.	Innings.	Tieman.	Bird.
1	0	24	10	3	3
2	24	17	11	0	[illegible]
3	28	53	12	19	22
4	20	0	13	7	3
5	30	0	14	24	0
6	13	24	Total	249	173
7	2	0	Plus pockets	2	8
8	50	4		251	181
9	18	12			

Mr. BIRD's game was more general than Mr. TIEMAN's, the latter gentleman nursing the balls, as is his wont. Yet the highest run made was by Mr. BIRD—53 points. Mr. BIRD, in his sixth innings, showed great delicacy of touch. He made a carom upon the white and red balls, touching the white, which was on the very brink of the side pocket, so lightly as not to hole it. Upon his ninth innings he made a count upon a "double-bank" shot, that was almost marvelous, and elicited the warmest applause. He also made a very fine "round-the-table" shot, on his twelfth innings.

Beyond that remarkable delicacy of touch and accuracy of calculation which distinguished Mr. TIEMAN's nursing, there was nothing especially noteworthy in his playing.

A comparison of the two largest runs made by these gentlemen will illustrate their style of play:

Mr. BIRD made 53 upon his third innings as follows, viz: 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 3. 2. 2. 2. 6. 2. 6. 2. 3. 2. 2.

Mr. TIEMAN made 52 upon his eighth innings, as follows, viz: 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2. 2.

THE SECOND GAME.

Mr. TIEMAN's success was heartily applauded. After a few minutes' delay the game between himself and Mr. PHELAN was begun. Mr. TIEMAN won the "lay out," and the game upon the thirteenth innings. The following is the score:

Innings.	Phelan.	Tieman.	Innings.	Phelan.	Tieman.
1	0	16	10	0	32
2	20	0	11	9	28
3	14	16	12	9	18
4	2	4	13	0	55
5	0	18	Total	131	250
6	0	0	Plus pockets	7	0
7	15	0	Total	128	250
8	37	57			
9	37	6			

The result of the game gave great satisfaction to the friends of TIEMAN. He entered into it evidently meaning to win it if possible, and making few brilliant and but eleven double shots during the game, contented himself with picking up 2's. On his last run he made 20 two shots and 1 three shot, and went out with the balls in such a position that he could have doubtless made a very large run. On his eighth innings he made two very brilliant 6 shots.

Mr. PHELAN, on the contrary, made two or three dazzling shots for effect. Upon his first innings, Mr. TIEMAN counted on a brilliant shot, in which his ball crossed the table twice at an angle. Mr. PHELAN replied on his second innings with a similar shot, likewise counting. He then drew his ball, on the two reds making 6, with the butt of his cue, and followed that up with a draw half the length of the table. The applause at these feats was very loud.

THE THIRD GAME

Was between Messrs. PHELAN and BIRD. Mr. PHELAN won the lay out, and made the game in twenty-one innings. The following is the score:

Innings.	Bird.	Phelan.	Innings.	Bird.	Phelan.
1	0	0	14	5	9
2	6	20	15	6	3
3	0	0	16	0	25
4	2	9	17	42	5
5	5	6	18	0	24
6	13	11	19	0	11
7	2	0	20	5	38
8	8	3	21	0	14
9	0	4	Total	183	245
10	53	0	Plus pockets	8	5
11	20	3	Total	191	250
12	0	33			
13	16	45			

Mr. BIRD played well this game, but the luck was against him. The balls ran badly and the breaks were poor.

Upon his thirteenth innings Mr. PHELAN made a double bank shot, similar to Mr. BIRD's, though not so difficult, and made six off of it. He also made two brilliant shots upon his eighteenth innings, one of them when only the white ball was out and he was in hand. Upon his sixth innings the balls were in such a position that counting was difficult, and Mr. P. hesitated a moment as to the shot to be made. "Round the table," some of the spectators suggested, and round the table he played, and a count of three was the result. The playing lasted two hours.

Taken as a whole, the match was somewhat of a disappointment to the amateurs present. It seemed to be generally felt that the players were not doing their best. In a certain sense they were not, as they did not equal their best play. The highest run was 57, and that is nothing extraordinary for tip-top players. But it must be remembered that this match was a friendly match, and that they would not be likely to exert themselves so much as when something, whether money or reputation, was at stake. And as every billiard-player knows, a great deal depends upon a variety of circumstances in themselves small, but in the aggregate of importance. Sometimes the best of players cannot make the simplest shots. He does not appear to have control of himself. Then again balls will run badly despite his efforts to the contrary.

The balls used in the match on Saturday evening were a quarter of an inch larger in diameter than those Mr. PHELAN is accustomed to use, and it must be remembered that he is Mr. TIEMAN's guest. His reputation is thoroughly established as the best player in America, and he would gain nothing by beating his courteous host.

Yet we saw enough of Mr. PHELAN's power to convince us that he can, to use a common phrase, "do anything he wants to with the balls." That is, thoroughly he is conversant with the table.

Mr. BIRD is a graceful and rapid player. His wrist is supple and his touch delicate. He never hesitates as to his shot, calculating the effect, but seems to be aware of it by instinct.

Mr. TIEMAN, on the contrary, is a slow player. He studies the effects of each shot, the position it will leave, &c. But when his mind is made up he is sure. That difficult business of nursing, which appears so simple, and yet is so very hard, he is master of, and upon this he relies for his success.

NANTUCKET ON THE DECLINE.—The Vineyard *Gazette* is informed that in 1820, there were in Nantucket 30 oil and candle factories, seven ropewalks, one twine factory, and 20 packets running to New-York, Boston and other places. Now there is one oil and candle factory, and four packets, while the other branches of business have given up. The whaling fleet is constantly growing smaller, and if new channels of business are not soon opened, the place must inevitably go down. There is an abundance of capital there, but those who have it are disposed to invest abroad, rather than at home.

[Advertisement.]

BUTLER'S PATENT PORTABLE GAS-APPARATUS—For making gas from crude rosin; is warranted to make the richest gas at less than half the cost of gas made by the old method, in portable works, and at one-third the cost of City gas. Large consumers guaranteed great savings by using my Apparatus. The Mansion-House, Brooklyn, has in constant use 250 burners, and makes its own gas with the above results. This apparatus, as well as one at my store, can be seen in operation by applying to JNO. BUTLER, Nos. 112 Fulton, and 15 Henry-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

When Nature's most valued treasure is marred or lost by thoughtlessness or delusion, the aid of science can restore it. This is fully exemplified in the success experienced by Dr. H. A. BARROW, during his extensive practice.

He can be consulted, as usual, at his residence, No. [illegible] Bleecker-street, four doors below McDougal-street, New-York, from 11 to 2, and from 4 to 8 daily, Sundays excepted, unless by special appointment.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Those who can save themselves and do not, must be classed in the category of suicides. These medicines cure Erysipelas, Dropsy, Cancers, Ague and Asthma. Manufactory, 80 Maiden-Lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS! GAS!—WARNER, PECK & CO. feel assured that their new styles of Gas Fixtures must please the most fastidious. Call at our great manufacturing depot,

No. 376 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ARE VALUE THESE REASONS.

Let all those [illegible] Universal Pills [illegible] ... Let the wise [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY

Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.

Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 17.

$20,000 Missouri St. 6s.	81¾	100 Hud. River R. .b30	31¾
4,000 B'klyn C'y W. Ln.	102	100 do. .s10	31
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s.	100¾	200 Harlem Railroad	8½
2,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	85½	500 Reading R. .b30	42
20 Continental Bank	92	100 Clev. & Tol. R. .b30	19¾
25 Bank of New-York	100½	150 Mich. Cen. R. .s30	42
17 Union Bank	100	250 do.	42
20 City Bank	121	6 do.	42½
26 Phenix Bank	107½	200 M. So. & N. I. G. S.	31½
47 Bank of Commerce	98½	50 do. .b60	31
6 Del. & Hud. C. Co.	90	100 do.	31
50 do. .s15	90	100 do. .b30	32
50 do.	89½	10 Ill. Cen. R. R. .b30	64
100 Canton Company	18	400 do.	64
100 Pa. Mail Steam. Co.	75	50 do. .b60	64
100 N. Y. Central R. .s3	71	150 Gal. & Chic. R. .b60	64
100 do. .s10	71	100 do.	64
150 do. .b30	71½	41 Chicago & R. I. R.	61
250 do. .b30	71½	100 do. .s10	61
300 do.	71¾	100 do. .s15	61
100 do. .b30	72	150 do. .b30	61½
200 do.	71½	100 do. .b60	61½
50 do. .s15	71¼	300 do.	62½
50 do. .b60	71½	50 do. .s15	62¼
400 do. .b60	71½		

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Mis. St. 6s. .s15	82½	100 Harlem R. Pref.	34½
20,000 do. .s15	82½	200 Reading R. .b60	42
3,000 do.	82½	100 Clev. & Toledo R.	19¾
100 Pac. Mail St. Co. .b30	75½	50 Mich. Central R.	42½
50 do.	75½	50 do.	42¾
50 do.	75¾	400 Mi.So.&N.I.G.S. .b60	31½
150 do. .b30	75¾	500 do. .b30	31
100 Chic. & R. I. R. .b30	62	50 do.	31½
100 do. .b30	62½	100 do.	31½
100 N. Y. Central R.	71½	50 do. .s15	31½
50 do. .s10	71½	50 Galena & Chic. R.	65
300 do. .b60	71¾	100 do. .s15	64½
50 Harlem Railroad	8¾		

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

We published a few days since a fairly written communication against the secret or non-communicative administration of the property and business of the Pacific Mail Corporation. The complaint is not a new one, and it is much to be regretted that the abuse to which it refers is not confined to a single great corporation. Our correspondent, who is an old and well-to-do merchant, is perhaps too antiquated, in the estimation of modern corporate management, to have his advice heeded as it should be. But in this particular case he was right four or five years ago, and the right was finally acknowledged, after a long and somewhat embittered controversy, by the Pacific Mail rulers; since when the Company has been a Dividend-earning concern. He now believes that sound policy is again about to be departed from, and fears that the old battle will have to be fought over. It is this apprehension or prospect that is giving Mr. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT the advantage in *bearing* the stock, however small his success thus far in making money in the other way—which may not be his present object—in running his opposition steamboats to and from California. On the other hand it is stated that the Panama Company are making common cause with the Mail Company, uniting with the latter in constituting the "North Atlantic" corporation and purchasing the Collins steamers to place in the new line hence to Aspinwall. This may be all right, as leading to the additional profit of a concern already well to do, as a twelve ⅌ cent. investment. Messrs. ASPINWALL and associates ought to know their own business best. They did *not* do so while running a tilt with VANDERBILT and the Mail Stock down to 30 ⅌ cent. some years ago, although Mr. A.'s commercial firm were supposed not to be the losers by commissions for advancing to a steamship corporation, crippled by his own policy. It is to his credit, however, that without being driven at once from a false position, he finally yielded not only his commissions, as a merchant, but conditionally his 2½ ⅌ centage on the gross business of the Mail Company, as its original patentee and contractor. He is one of the few great steamship "commodores" who is willing to acknowledge and gracefully bow to the supremacy of a just public sentiment among his stockholders; which is more than can be said for Mr. VANDERBILT in accounting for his trust to the late Nicaragua Transit Corporation.

But to return to the newly inaugurated policy of the Panama Company and its consequences. It may, as we have said, be all right. It is unquestionably meant to be. And there is a good show of reason why the managers should see, and if need be, contribute to the integrity and efficiency of a steamship connection hence to Aspinwall, after the expiration of the United States Mail or ROBERTS' contract on 1st October. The danger in the precedent of departing from the line of neutrality in steamship competition over a transit all their own and worked on their own profitable terms, is not, perhaps, so imminent, as in the provocative to a competition which *may* successfully employ another route, and with the advantages, if not a large subsidy, of the United States mails. We have reason to believe that Mr. VANDERBILT *will attempt*, at least, to make his war common upon the allied interests of the two great Corporations on the corner of Wall and Water streets. He may soon find his Waterloo, as he has already been severely repulsed, single-handed, by the Mail Company. But those who know the man best feel assured that, however disappointed in commanding first-class passengers or any part of the treasure freight from San Francisco, *via* Panama, he is preparing for no ordinary engagement, and if the other transit should be *practically* thrown open to the best, as it has frequently, of late, been opened *on paper* to the worst of steamship combinations, he is ready to take advantage of it, and the Government at Washington will be sure to favor the competition for the United States mails. It may be assumed, however, that upon this little *if* turns the whole question. And here comes in the old issue of *Americanizing* the Central or Nicaragua Isthmus. This may be kept open for years to come, as for years past, by diplomatic humbug, in which the shadow of an imbecile Government in Nicaragua has been permitted, by misplaced indulgence from Washington, to play a worse than puppet part, or else by ill-directed schemes of fillibustering. But the chances, at present, seem to be that the Administration, having determined to send the mails by the cheapest route, and to keep open both routes, by the strong arm, against native oppression, whenever the second is in any way practically opened, they will use every proper means to find the way; or, perhaps wearied with a faltering diplomacy, and miserable and corrupt as well as distracted native junta, no longer waste their time or employ their naval resources to prevent others from finding it. The material or commercial consequences of driving out the Americans in 1856 and again in 1857, have, it must be acknowledged, proved a barren victory. Perhaps the newly appointed Minister to Nicaragua may give a different direction to this question. He is a native of Louisiana, and said to be familiar, by study and experience, with the manners and social necessities of the country, and ought to be able to know what would render the transit useful to the world's commerce, and the country's regeneration and material progress certain.

On the Stock Exchange this forenoon the business actually accomplished was not large, while prices were generally firmer than on Tuesday, and the offers from sellers comparatively moderate. On the Share list New-York Central took the lead, opening at 71 ⅌ cent. cash, and advancing to 71¾ ⅌ cent.—buyer 60 days. After the Board, on the Street, the stock brought 71¼, cash. Hudson River recovered the decline of last week and was in demand at 32 ⅌ cent. The business was fair in Rock Island and Galena at an advance of [illegible] ⅌ cent., and the latter, on the Street brought as much as 65¼, cash. Michigan Guaranteed and Michigan Central were each [illegible] ⅌ cent. higher than at the close yesterday, and Pacific Mail at an advance of ¾ ⅌ cent. The business on the Bond list was light, the State securities were held for an advance on Virginia's and Tennessee, and nothing was done at the early Board in either. Missouri's rose at 82½ ⅌ cent., and Illinois Central Bonds at 85½ ⅌ cent.

At the Afternoon Board the market was again firm, and the dealings and final quotations continued to maintain the tone until the close. New-York Central left off 71¾ ⅌ cent., against 71 yesterday afternoon; and the Harlem Stocks in about the same proportion. Pacific Mail sold at 75½ ⅌ cent., and Harlem Preferred 34½. The last price of Reading was 42¾ ⅌ cent. cash. Further sales of Missouri sixes at 82½ ⅌ cent.

After the sailing of the *Persia* at an early hour this morning, there was little or nothing done in Exchange. The rates closed easy for the mail, extremes on London for Bankers' Bills 110@110½, with large offers to sell at 110 ⅌ cent., and Paris 5.13¾. The exact sum of Specie by the *Persia* for Liverpool is $275,862. There is a steady feeling in the Market for Money, and some of the Banks are relaxing their rate as to dates in discounting for regular dealers. We hear of November Paper passed with them at 7 ⅌ cent. The Discount Brokers report strictly prime Endorsed Bills due in December at 7 ⅌ cent. and January at 7½@8 ⅌ cent., with fair Bills from 1 to 2 ⅌ cent. above these terms. The pressure to sell long date Paper is not very marked, as the leading Importers, though called to pay considerable Eastern Duties, are comparatively easy. The Stock Brokers are also light borrowers, and find most of their wants supplied at 6 ⅌ cent. The arrivals of Mexican Silver at New-Orleans continues heavy, most of which will find its way to this Market, and hence to England. The arrivals at New-Orleans on Monday, as telegraphed, amount to $800,000.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $177,356; paid out, $80,724; balance, this afternoon, $5,569,904.

COTTON CROP MOVEMENTS SINCE SEPT. 1.

	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Receipts at Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to Gt. Britain	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to France	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to other F. P.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Exports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock on hand	[illegible]	112,000	[illegible]	[illegible]

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Received at Ports	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ex. to Gt. Britain	8,000	11,000	1,000	[illegible]
Ex. to France	1,000	....	....	....
Ex. to other F. P.	1,000	1,000	2,000	....
Total Exports	12,000	12,000	3,000	[illegible]

Messrs. WM. P. WRIGHT & Co. remark that "Throughout the past week the market has been dull and irregular. There has been only a limited demand, and prices have gradually declined until at the close we are compelled to reduce our quotations about ⅛c. ⅌ lb. We estimate the sales from 8th inst. to last evening at 4,500 bales, and the export for the same time has been: To Liverpool 2,589 bales; Havre, 1,894; Bremen, 305; Hamburg, 122. Total, 4,910 bales."

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAKE MAHOPAC BANK.—THE CIRCULATING notes of this Bank are redeemed by the New-York Exchange Bank, its regular agent, at ½ of 1 per cent. discount. [illegible]

Real Estate....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

No public sales to-day.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL have sold six lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, including the southwest corner of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street and Sixth-avenue; also, the piece adjoining south on the Sixth-avenue, about 20 feet fronting Sixth-avenue and about 47 feet across the rear; each of said Avenue lots is 100 feet in depth. Also, 12 lots north side of One Hundred and Fifteenth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25 by 100 feet. Also, 12 lots south side of One Hundred and Sixteenth-street, 100 feet west of Sixth-avenue, 25 by 100 feet, all at $600 per lot ($18,000) for the whole. One Hundred and Sixteenth-street is 100 feet wide, and is graded.

Mr. JOHN MCCLAVE reports a sale of three lots, commencing 310 feet east of Sixth-avenue, on north side of One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, for $600 per lot. Also, four lots commencing 350 feet west of Seventh avenue, north side of One Hundred and Forty-fourth street, for $425 per lot. Also, 5 lots commencing 335 feet east of Sixth-avenue, on One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street, south side, for $550 per lot. Also, 30 lots in Brooklyn, bounded by Hancock and Jefferson streets, Howard and Division avenues, for $350 per lot.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR in better demand, and 12½c. lower; sales 1,600 bbls. at $3 87½ for good extra Spring State; $4 50 for extra Wisconsin; $4 12½@$5 for fair to choice extra Michigan, Indiana and Ohio; $5 12½@$5 37½ for double extras. WHEAT, red and white Winter scarce and firmer, Spring steady; sales 20,000 bush. No. 1, new Chicago Spring, to arrive next week, at 80c.; 5,000 bush. old Chicago Spring at 80c.; 7,000 bush. amber and red Ohio at $1 05@$1 08; 5,000 bush. white Ohio and Indiana at $1 10. CORN quiet, but firm; sales 2,000 bush. No. 1 Illinois, from store, 68½c. Other Grains nominal. WHISKY, 10 bbls. at 24c. *Lake Imports*—4,200 bbls. Flour; 22,000 bushels Wheat; 1,700 bushels Corn; *Canal Exports*—100 bbls. Flour; 14,000 bushels Wheat; 16,000 bushels Corn; 300 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR steady with moderate demand for the home and interior trade; sales, 500 bbls. at $4 50 from Milwaukee Club Wheat; $5 from red Winter; $5 50 from white do. WHEAT dull; sales 5,500 bushels damaged Chicago Spring for distilling at 60c. CORN quiet. OATS scarce and nominal. CANAL FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. No receipts of Flour or Grain by Lake. *Canal Exports*—6,500 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR—Demand improved; sales 1,000 bbls. WHEAT—Inquiry for milling to a limited extent; sales 1,000 bushels Red State, at $1 04@$1 05; amber State, at $1 08; and choice White Michigan, at $1 40. CORN dull. OATS dull. WHISKY—Sales 90 bbls. at 25c.@25¼c.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Aug. 17—6 P. M.

FLOUR closed with a declining tendency. WHEAT quiet; sales of Spring at 78c. CORN quiet; sales 15,000 bush., at 65c. OATS firm. *Receipts*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bush. Wheat, 23,000 bush. Corn. *Shipments*—2,500 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bush. Wheat, 55,000 bush. Corn.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

FLOUR—Sales at $4 50@$4 60 for superfine. WHISKY active. BULK MEATS and BACON, lower. MESS PORK, $14 50.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

COTTON—Sales to-day: 125 bales new Cotton, at 11¼c.@12c. CORN—a declining tendency. COTTON FREIGHTS to Havre, 1c.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 16.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull. CORN advanced 2c.; yellow, 80c. OATS firm. WHISKY steady at 26c.@27c.

MOBILE, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

COTTON inactive. Sales 145 bales Middling at 11¼c.; sales of three days 600 bales; receipts the same time, 225 bales.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Aug. 17.

Stocks steady. Pennsylvania State Fives, 91¼; Reading Railroad, 21¼; Morris Canal, 51¼; Long Island Railroad, 10½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Persia, for Liverpool—Alphonse Du Houte, Mobile; Geo. Chesterman, New-York; Miss Carrie Chesterman, do.; Mrs. Corbett, England; Mrs. Daniel Smith, New-York; Miss Hoole, do.; Miss Webb, Liverpool; Mrs. Read, Baltimore; Mr. and Mrs. John Watts, New-York; Miss Dupuy and servant, do.; Ignacio de Kendidia, wife and servant, Havana; Conde de Jibacoa, lady and servant, do.; A. Giral, do.; Geo. Scott, New-York; A. E. Sabatrop, California; Juan de Almeida, Acapulco; Miss Shipwith, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Cannell, do.; F. W. Huiston and lady, North Carolina; Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Lee, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bedond and 3 children, New-York; [illegible]

In steamship Columbia, for Charleston—[illegible]

Passengers Arrived.

[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

[illegible]

Arrived.

[illegible]

Below.

[illegible]

Sailed.

[illegible]

By Telegraph.

[illegible]